"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer, rain tonight or tomorrow; south winds, increasing tonight
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,608. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

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AMERICA FIRST TO RECOGNIZE THE NEW RUSSIA

Milukoff Expresses Pride at Fact When Ambassador Francis Calls on New Cabinet.

BRITAIN SENDS MESSAGE

Says Prussian Military Autocracy, Sole Barrier to Peace, Will Soon Fall.

EX-CZAR BACK AS CAPTIVE

Great Ovation to Freed Exiles from Siberia—Women to Vote for Constituent Assembly.

PETROGRAD, March 22.—The United States is the first nation to recognize formally the new Government of Russia.

Ambassador Francis made a preliminary call this morning on Foreign Minister Milukoff immediately upon the receipt of instructions from the State Department at Washington. This afternoon, accompanied by his staff, including the naval and military attachés, he went to the Marinsky Palace, where the Council of Ministers was assembled, and made the formal recognition and presented congratulations and felicitations on behalf of the United States. The naval and military attachés appeared in full uniform, while Ambassador Francis and the secretaries wore afternoon dress.

The ambassadorial party was received in the Council Chamber. All the Ministers were present, and stood in a row behind the semi-circular table. Ambassador Francis stepped from the group of Secretaries and addressed the Ministers, saying:

"I have the honor as the Ambassador and representative of the Government of the United States accredited to Russia to state, in accordance with instructions, that the Government of the United States has recognized the new Government of Russia, and I, as Ambassador of the United States, will be pleased to continue intercourse with Russia through the medium of the new Government.

"May the cordial relations existing between the two countries continue to obtain. May they prove mutually satisfactory and beneficial."

The Russian Foreign Minister, Dr. Paul Milukoff, replied for the Ministers. He said:

"Permit me, in the name of the Provisional Government, to answer the act of recognition by the United States. You have been able to follow for yourself the events which have established the new order of affairs for free Russia. I have been more than once in your country and may bear witness that the ideals which are represented by the Provicional Government are the same as underlie the existence of your own country. I hope that this great change which has come to Russia will do much to bring us closer together than we have ever been before.

"I must tell your Excellency that during the last few days I have received many congratulations from prominent men in your country, assuring me that the public opinion of the United States is in sympathy with us. Permit me to thank you. We are proud to be recognized first by a country whose ideals we cherish."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The State Department announced tonight that Ambassador Francis had formally extended to the new Russian Government the recognition of the United States. It is believed that this course will bear good fruit in the way of mutual understanding if war comes between the United States and Germany.

But almost more interest is felt in the probability that recognition of the new Russian Government probably opens up chances of the negotiations of a new treaty of commerce and amity between the United States and Russia. Ambassador Francis left here for his post several months ago with explicit instructions to work diligently to this end, but as long as the old régime remained in power he could do nothing.

The old treaty of commerce and amity dates back to 1830, and was denounced by President Taft when it was evident that Congress was about to denounce it by joint resolution because of Russia's failure to give equal rights to American Jews of Russian birth who wished to return to Russia on visits.

COMMONS CHEER RUSSIA.

Adopt Resolution of Good-Will—Kind Words for Ex-Czar.

LONDON, March 22.—Premier David Lloyd George today telegraphed to the Russian Premier, saying he believed the revolution in Russia was the greatest service the Russians had yet rendered to the Allied cause, and that it was a sure promise that the Prussian military autocracy, the only barrier to peace, would soon be overthrown. The text of the telegram follows:

It is with sentiments of the most profound satisfaction that the peoples of Great Britain and the British dominions have learned that their great ally, Russia, now stands with the nations which base their institution upon responsible Government.

Much as we appreciate the loyal and steadfast co-operation which we have received from the late Emperor and the armies of Russia during the last two and one-half years, yet I believe that the revolution whereby the Russian people have based their destinies on a sure foundation of freedom is the greatest service which they have yet made to the cause for which the allied

Continued on Page 3.

Chancellor Goes to Confer with Kaiser and Hindenburg

LONDON, March 22.—Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam, left Berlin Wednesday for General Headquarters to confer with Emperor William and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of Staff.

In Parliamentary circles it is thought that at this conference important questions relative to foreign policies will be discussed.

GERMANS RESIST PURSUING FOES

Defense Stiffens All Along the British-French Front and Sharp Fighting Follows.

NIVELLE BEATS OFF ATTACKS

Holds Positions East of St. Quentin Canal—Takes and Keeps Villages on Aisne.

LONDON, March 22.—British and French troops, following up the German retreat from the Somme-to-Soissons front, are now coming into clinch in earnest with Hindenburg's forces, which seem to be settling down near or at the expected line of defense, running through Arras, St. Quentin, and La Fère.

Haig's troops, operating today amid heavy snowstorms, encountered stronger resistance along their whole line from south of Arras to west of St. Quentin.

The official bulletin chronicles no more captures of villages by the British during the day, but unofficial advices from Haig's headquarters state that last night there was a "pretty deep bulge eastward in the enemy's line" between Ytres and Croiselles, reaching to Beaumetz-les-Cambrai. This village is occupied by the British troops and carries their advance to a point four miles north of Ytres. All day along the front between Ytres and Croiselles the retreating Germans were holding a series of machine gun posts, but the British were getting their field guns up.

To the southward, where the French troops have been pressing hard on the retiring foe, fighting of a severe character has already begun. This was especially the case in the neighborhood of St. Quentin, where the British and French armies link up.

Here Nivelle's troops, after crossing yesterday the canal of St. Quentin, southeast of the city, enlarged their positions during the night, driving the Germans from several strong defensive points. Today the Germans made several violent attacks to force the French back across the canal, but failed in their efforts.

Battling West of La Fere.

There was spirited fighting west of La Fère, also a little further to the south. French detachments pushed across the Ailette River at several points.

To the north of the Aisne French troops won several villages during the night despite brisk German opposition. Today the Germans made determined assaults on the new French positions, but were beaten off.

Throughout the German retreat, says a Paris dispatch, the movement rearward has been carried out by échelons, according to approved principles, one section holding firm while the next fell back. The allied operations were concerned yesterday with driving in the last of these sections, which were situated south of Arras, southeast and east of Péronne, east of Ham, in the valley of the Ailette and north of Soissons.

In the middle of the line, east of Péronne and between the plain of Cambrai to the north and the plain of the Somme to the south, was one of the few positions of denfensive value, running east of Roisel and Vermand. The Germans showed signs of trying to cling to this salient, but failed, if they attempted it, the British now being close to both Roisel and Vermand.

Another strong section which was holding out occupied a formidablet defensive position formed by the forest of Coucy, but, from the signs of destruction, the defenders apparently only sought to make safe the retreat to the principal line at St. Gobain.

According to Paris, the British line was level last night with the French, which runs along the Crozat Canal from St. Simon to Tergnier. At the latter point the French positions are less than two and one-half miles from Le Fère.

British Advance in Snowstorm.

The official report from the British Headquarters in France tonight says:

The enemy's resistance is increasing along our whole front from west of St. Quentin to south of Arras. Heavy snowstorms during the day added to the difficulties of our advance.

We carried out a successful raid yesterday afternoon northeast of Arras and took a few prisoners. The enemy endeavored to counterattack across an open and suffered severe casualties.

A small hostile party succeeded in entering our trenches early this morning north of Ypres. The raiders were driven off by our garrison after sharp fighting. Another hostile raiding party was dispersed by our machine gun fire southwest of Lens.

Our airplanes were active again yesterday in the area of the enemy's withdrawal. Much valuable recon-

Continued on Page 3.

GEO. M. COHAN "Broadway Jones," Exclusively at STRAND next week.—Advt.

MITCHEL ASSAILS WAGNER AS GIVING AID TO GERMANY

Declares Minority Leader at Albany Works in Interest of Kaiser's Government.

"A LIE!" WAGNER REPLIES

Defends Loyalty and Says He Will Make Mayor "Eat His Words."

ROCKAWAY FIGHT BLAZES UP

Injunction Brought Against the State's Commission — Whitman and Brown Defend Wagner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Rising to a question of high personal privilege when the Senate meets tomorrow, Senator Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader, will demand that Mayor Mitchel be summoned before that body to explain or retract a statement he is reported to have made today, in which he accused Senator Wagner of working to promote Germany's interests at the Capitol.

The charge which Mayor Mitchel is reported to have made against the minority leader came as the culmination of events in connection with the project of the United States Government for the fortification of Rockaway Point. Legislative routine was sidetracked for most of the day while the Rockaway situation was discussed behind closed doors, first by legislative leaders and subsequently by caucuses of both parties.

All these activities were the result of injunction proceedings brought on behalf of the Rockaway-Pacific Corporation to restrain a military condemnation commission from taking title to the lands needed by the Federal Government for the fortifications on behalf of the State until an appropriation of $2,220,000 had been made to pay for them. Before the State took the Rockaway matter into its own hands, the lands involved in the seisure had been held by the company at $750,000.

Governor Whitman and Senator Brown, President pro tem. of the Upper House, both tonight denounced the statement made by Mayor Mitchel as a reflection on Senator Wagner which was entirely unjustified.

Senator Wagner first learned of the Mayor's statement after the Senate had finished its work for the day and he was on his way to the railroad station to board a train for New York. He changed his mind about going to New York and got into communication with some other Democratic members of the Senate at the Capitol with reference to a line of action. The Mayor's statement as communicated to Senator Wagner by one of the newspaper correspondents ran as follows:

"Why, the way they are handling things up there, (at Albany,) it would appear as though somebody is working in the interest of Germany, rather than in the interest of the United States. Do you want to know whom I mean? I will tell you. I mean 'Bob' Wagner."

Senator Wagner's Reply.

Senator Wagner, who was born in Germany and came to this country when he was four years of age, became furious when the Mayor's statement was read to him. Late tonight he made public this statement, giving the lie to Mayor Mitchel's accusation:

"Mayor Mitchel says that I am a traitor to my country, a country in whose defense I would give my life. His statement is an infamous lie. The Mayor knows it to be false.

"I shall demand tomorrow that he be brought before the bar of the Senate. I shall make him eat his words. I will make him recant so dastardly a charge and apologize for his contemptible insinuation.

"His charge is prompted by my opposition to the Rockaway Land Grab bill. Every legislator agreed with me. The bill was rejected unanimously by the Legislature. Are we all traitors?

"Only today in the Senate the influences behind this bill were denounced by both parties as pernicious and unpatriotic. The action taken by the Legislature today was based on assurances from General Wotherspoon that no delay in the construction of the Rockaway fortifications would result. Our entire line of action in this controversy has been designed to thwart a most disgraceful land deal.

"I would be unworthy of public office, had I not from the beginning with other members of the Legislature, stood out against this attempted fraud upon the city and State."

Whitman Defends Wagner.

Late tonight Governor Whitman, when told of what Mayor Mitchel had said, made this statement:

"The suggestion that the members of the Senate of this State have been actuated by unworthy or unpatriotic motives in their attitude toward the Rockaway fortifications proposition, is utterly without foundation, as any one at all familiar with the situation here must know. The action taken today represented the unanimous sentiment of the Senators present. Senator Wagner, the leader of the minority, is a Democrat. We have always been opposed politically, but I think it is absurd to charge that any dishonest or unpatriotic motive has inspired his action in this matter."

Senator Brown expressed indignation and surprise when he learned of the charge attributed to Mayor Mitchel.

"Please, say for me," said the Senate leader, "that I do not at all agree with Mayor Mitchel's statement with refer-

Continued on Page 4.

Spain to Follow Other Nations in Safeguarding Her Ships

MADRID, March 22, (via London.)—King Alfonso tomorrow will sign a decree for the insuring of the safety of Spanish maritime commerce.

The measure adopted will be in accordance with the procedure followed by other countries.

RATIONING THREAT HELD OVER BRITAIN

Food Controller Says He Will Employ Compulsion if Voluntary Methods Fail.

TO ACT AGAINST HOARDING

Police May Search Houses—May Order Two Meatless and Two Potatoless Days.

LONDON, March 22.—The food question is pressing daily with increasing stringency on the British public, and, according to authoritative reports, a few days will see new and drastic steps on the part of the Food Controller, Lord Devonport, to meet the situation and prevent exploitation of the public by traders.

The Controller announced in the House of Lords today that, although voluntary rationing had brought about excellent results, much more in this direction was required. Otherwise, it might be necessary to resort to compulsory rationing, which would be a national calamity. He was very desirous of avoiding this, owing to the tremendous machinery needed. This machinery, however, was ready, he declared, if required, and a great reduction in the use of bread and sugar was still imperative. The Controller also intended, he said, to introduce a strong measure to prevent the hoarding of food.

According to an unofficial report, the Government intends to introduce two meatless and two potatoless days weekly in all restaurants and hotels and to forbid the serving of more than five ounces of uncooked meat to each person.

With regard to hoarding, it is said that the police will be empowered to search private houses, and that if more than a fortnight's supply of sugar, on a basis of a weekly allowance of three-quarters of a pound per capita, is found, the persons so hoarding will be severely punished. Traders will also be prohibited, under penalties, from attempting to compel purchasers to buy other things before being supplied with sugar, potatoes, and similar commodities, as this system has led to mischievous waste.

RAIDER MOEWE BACK IN GERMANY

Captured 27 Vessels During Second Cruise in Atlantic, Lasting Several Months.

BERLIN, March 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German auxiliary cruiser Möwe has returned into a home port of the navy from a second cruise in the Atlantic Ocean, it was announced today by the German Admiralty. The Möwe, according to the statement, captured twenty-two steamships and five sailing ships, aggregating 123,100 tons gross. The text of the statement follows:

The German auxiliary cruiser Möwe has returned into a home port of the navy from a second cruise in the Atlantic Ocean, where she stayed for several months under command of Burgrave and Count von Dohna-Schlodien.

The ship captured twenty-two steamers and five sailing vessels, with a gross tonnage of 123,100. They included twenty-one hostile steamers, of which eight were armed and five in the service of the British Admiralty, as well as four hostile sailing ships.

Among the vessels captured by the Möwe were the Voltaire, an English steamer of 8,617 tons gross, in ballast, carrying a 12-centimetre gun; the Norwegian steamer Hallbjoerg, of 2,587 tons gross, and the Mount Temple.

HARVARD A WAR CAMP AS SOON AS WAR COMES

University to be Turned Over to Government for Use as a Military Training School.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 22.—Harvard plans in case of war were made known semi-officially through The Crimson today. When the official call to arms is made, the University will hold special examinations for the members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and the men enrolled in the Naval Reserve will be allowed to leave college at once. The university and its equipment will then be turned over to the Government for use as a school for the development of military officers, with the customary Summer camp work held here, instead of at Plattsburg. The college dormitories will be used as barracks.

The Hasty Pudding Club, the oldest dramatic organization in the country, having been established in 1795, today took the lead by canceling its entire April recess engagement, which included performances in New York, Boston, and Baltimore. The officers said they thought their energy could be put to better use in so serious a crisis by drilling, rather than by participating in a musical comedy.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK, 21 MEN LOST; WILSON PREPARES WAR MESSAGE; GARDEN MEETING FOR VIGOROUS WAR

DESTROYED IN "SAFE ZONE"

Tanker Healdton Torpedoed Without Warning in North Sea.

13 AMERICANS IN THE CREW

Seamen Perish When Boat Capsizes and Another Dies of His Injuries.

TWENTY SURVIVORS LAND

Sinking of Dutch Ship Campine Also Outside the Barred Zone Reported.

Seven American Ships Sunk, Costing 36 Lives, Since Feb. 1

The following American ships have been sunk in the war zone since Feb. 1:

Ships.	Lives Lost.
Housatonic, Feb. 3.	0
Lyman M. Law, Feb. 12	0
Algonquin, March 12	0
Vigilancia, March 16	15
City of Memphis, March 17	0
Illinois, March 18	0
Healdton, March 21	21
Total lives lost	36

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The American steamer Healdton, bound from Philadelphia for Rotterdam with petroleum, was torpedoed without warning at 8 o'clock last night.

The crew left the ship in three boats. One boat, containing seven men, was picked up by a Dutch torpedo boat, and a second, with thirteen men, was rescued by a Dutch steam trawler tonight.

The third boat, with twenty-one men, was lost. The Healdton's crew was of mixed nationality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Reports from Ymuiden and Terschelling indicate that thirty-four of the crew of the American steamer Healdton were killed or drowned. The first thing known of the steamer being attacked was a terrific explosion caused by a torpedo going through the side and penetrating the engine room, killing thirteen. Three boats were launched. One capsized in the rough sea and all twenty occupants were drowned.

AMSTERDAM, March 22, (via London.)—The American steamer Healdton was torpedoed Wednesday evening, according to a Terschelling dispatch to the Telegraaf.

Three boats were launched, one of which contained eight men. One of the men, badly injured, was brought to Terschelling by a torpedo boat. Another died on the way. Nothing is known of the other boats.

It is believed that fourteen men were killed by the explosion.

Terschelling is an island of the Netherlands in the North Sea off the northwest coast of the Province of Friesland.

Thirteen Survivors Landed.

LONDON, Friday, March 23.—Thirteen members of the American steamer Healdton's crew have arrived at Ymuiden, Holland. They say the steamer was sunk without warning in the so-called "safe zone," and express the belief that nineteen men aboard the vessel were drowned. This information is conveyed in a Reuter dispatch from Ymuiden:

"The steam trawler Java has arrived here with thirteen members of the Healdton's crew. They say the Healdton, unwarned, was shot into flames by a German submarine in the so-called 'safe zone.'

"Of the crew of forty-one probably nineteen men were drowned owing to a boat capsizing. Two others who jumped also were drowned. The Healdton was bound for Rotterdam by way of Bergen with 6,000 tons of petroleum."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The American tank steamship Healdton, belonging to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was sunk without warning in the North Sea Wednesday night and twenty of her crew were drowned. Another died of injuries. The ship was torpedoed north of the Dutch coast and outside the submarine zone designated by Germany.

The State Department received the news of the attack tonight from the American Consul at Amsterdam. His dispatch follows:

The Standard Oil ship Healdton, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam, cargo of oil, torpedoed without warning 8:15 evening of 21st, twenty-five miles north of Terschelling, Holland. Twenty of crew drowned. One died of injury. Others taken to north of Hol-

Continued on Page 2.

French Report Shows Increase in Sinkings Last Week; 27 Vessels Destroyed, Six of Over 1,600 Tons Each

PARIS, March 22.—The Ministry of Marine this evening issued the following statement of arrivals and departures of vessels in and from French ports during the week ended March 18, and of vessels sunk by submarines or mines:

"During the week ended March 18 at midnight 920 merchantmen of all nations, above 100 tons net, including fishing boats, entered French ports; 914 departed.

"Six French merchantmen of over 1,600 tons gross each, and six under 1,600 tons, and fifteen fishing boats were sunk by submarines or mines. Three vessels were attacked without success."

The French Admiralty's report of the sinkings for the week ended March 11 told of the destruction of two ships of over 1,500 tons. During the week ended March 4 two merchantmen were sunk, one of which registered over 1,600 tons. In the same period sixteen fishing smacks also were sunk.

12,000 CHEER FOR HARD-HITTING WAR

Garden Meeting Applauds Demand for Armies to be Sent to Russia and France.

ROOSEVELT PICKED TO LEAD

Russian Democracy Stirs Patriots—A Few Irishmen and Pacifists Interrupt.

Not only war with Germany, but a hard-hitting war in which American troops should fight side by side with the Allies, was what the crowd wanted that assembled at the patriotic mass meeting in Madison Square Garden last night.

The resolutions adopted called for a declaration of war and measures of preparedness and defense, but when President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University and Charles S. Fairchild, former Secretary of the Treasury, called for the sending of an army to fight in France and another to cross the Pacific to fight with the armies of the new republic of Russia, and when Mayor Mitchel advocated sending abroad at least half a million men the repeated and tumultuous cheers of the audience showed that at least the 12,000 people in the Garden were not in favor of what Colonel Theodore Roosevelt called "a feeble war."

The Colonel himself, though absent and represented only by a letter of regret, was perhaps the foremost figure of the meeting. He came into the discussion when Mr. Fairchild said:

"No cause, religious, civil, or social, has ever gone on without a call, without a leader."

From the galleries came a chorus: "Roosevelt!" "We want Teddy!" "Teddy's the boy!" "No more Kaiser!"

Three cheers for Roosevelt were called for and given again and again. When the shouting finally died down there were three cheers for Elihu Root, who was Chairman of the meeting; and as Mr. Fairchild continued a voice called, "Wilson's all right!"

Another sentence a little further on brought out more applause for Roosevelt, and when Mr. Fairchild spoke of an American army fighting beside French and English, "all under the command of that ex-President whose name you know so well," there was another demonstration that held up the meeting. Other demonstrations followed at intervals, and the last, a vigorous one, was for President Wilson.

Next to Colonel Roosevelt the Russian democracy was perhaps the most popular idol. It was a vociferous and demonstrative crowd, which waved flags and cheered whenever there was a chance; and it was a very nearly unanimous crowd.

The resolutions adopted as the sense of the meeting follow:

The Resolutions.

WHEREAS, Germany has destroyed our ships, murdered our citizens, restricted our commerce by illegal submarine warfare, and attempted to array against us the friendly powers Japan and Mexico in a plot to dismember our nation; and

WHEREAS, By these and other hostile acts Germany is now virtually making war against the United States;

Resolved, That we approve the action of the President in severing diplomatic relations with Germany, in deciding to arm American vessels, and in calling Congress in extra session;

Resolved, That we call upon our Government for prompt, vigorous, and courageous leadership in the immediate mobilizing of the entire naval, military, and industrial strength of the nation, including the augmenting of our army and navy for the effective protection of American rights and the faithful discharge of America's duties in the present crisis;

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress the immediate enactment of a Universal Military Training bill providing for a permanent national defense based on the duty of every able-bodied citizen to share in the protec-

Continued on Page 2.

THE GREENBRIER — White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

GERMANY WATCHES AMERICA PREPARE

Press and Public Take View That Nothing Can Prevent Wilson Joining England.

U-BOATS TO BE MERCILESS

Stars and Stripes No Protection—Persius Scoffs at Defenses for Ships.

Reports of Revolution in Germany Unfounded

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 22, (via London.)—I have made inquiry about the rumors of revolution in Germany, and am able to state that no foundation at all exists for such reports.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 22, (via Sayville.)—The Berlin newspapers give absolutely passionless accounts of President Wilson's preparations for war and without any comment. Press and public, as well as the Government, are watching the situation resignedly, believing that nothing will prevent the American President from joining England as soon as he finds his casus belli and that, since he is looking for it, he is bound to find it, sooner or later.

With reference to the U-boat war, Captain Persius in The Tageblatt, however, calls attention to a novel aspect that may interest Americans. He quotes President Wilson as saying that it was to be hoped that the force of armed power would not have to be applied.

But there could not be any doubt, says Captain Persius, that any ship armed with guns would represent the force of armed power. Who today, he asks, would still differentiate between warships and merchant vessels armed with guns? Therefore, he concludes, any American merchant vessel armed with guns of the United States would attack the moment she entered the German danger zone and met a U-boat.

Captain Persius then stops to draw attention to an extraordinary situation possible under such conditions. Any U-boat emerging from the sea near any American vessel, he says, would immediately be covered with a shower of shells. Now, he asks, what if that U-boat should be French or English, as in all probability it would be, for no German U-boat would be foolish enough to rise near an armed American vessel?

If a German U-boat should see a vessel approaching, he says, it would wisely submerge. From time to time it might raise its periscope so as to catch the victim at the most opportune moment. When the deadly torpedo was discharged, the German U-boat would disappear. This is exactly as Admiral Sir Percy Scott, in February, 1914, described the way the English Navy would conduct its future U-boat war. Sir Percy Scott also declared it was quite sufficient to warn neutrals in a general way not to enter a certain danger zone, which was outlined as a field for U-boat operations.

Captain Persius then returns to his original argument and adds that it would always be immensely difficult to prove that a ship sunk under conditions described was a U-boat victim, since mines have exactly the same effect.

"If, in American circles," he continues, "the opinion should still prevail that any vessel flying the Stars and Stripes would remain unmolested, they would be making a fatal mistake. It has been said often enough and authoritatively that there will be no breaking down concerning our U-boat methods. Any ship, without any exception whatever, which our U-boats meet in the danger zone will be sunk.

"The American proposition to provide merchant vessels with little U-boat hunters cannot be taken seriously. Even large steamers can carry only comparatively small motor boats. Besides, in a heavy sea, motor boats cannot be lowered. Even much larger English U-boat hunters have proved useless in a heavy sea.

"It may also be supposed that our U-boats will not permit themselves to be hurt by such motor boats, since swarms of torpedo boats accompanying English vessels could not save them from the deadly torpedo.

"Convoying merchant vessels by warships is of course within international law. Instead of searching such convoyed ships, a belligerent is entitled to full information as to her freight from the commander of the convoying fleet. But since International law knew as little of the danger zone or the reigons declared a war zone as it knew about U-boats, it must be assumed that antiquated rules cannot be applied to modern war methods. It must be repeated that if merchant vessels, whether neutral or friendly, enter the danger zone they expose themselves to immediate destruction, even if accompanied by warships."

BERLIN, March 22, (via London.)—The news of the calling of a special session of Congress by President Wilson arrived here in the midst of such confusing reports concerning events in the United States that none of the Berlin papers is commenting on it.

MEDIATION HINT REJECTED

Germany Can Gain Our Ear Only by Stopping U-Boat Attacks.

PRESIDENT BEGINS MESSAGE

Will Sum Up Submarine Aggression and Ask Congress to Recognize State of War.

TO ASSESS WAYS AND MEANS

Conference on Industrial Preparedness Tomorrow—Naval Plans Working Out Rapidly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—President Wilson today began work in earnest on the address he will deliver to Congress when it assembles in extraordinary session to consider the German crisis. All the records relating to the prosecution of Germany's ruthless submarine warfare since Feb. 1 were carried to the White House this morning and the President dictated long passages in a tentative way. The President usually writes the final draft of his addresses to Congress on a typewriter with his own hands.

The extended consideration of the submarine records begun by the President confirms what had previously been expected—that he would lay before Congress, as a basis for its action, a full history of the more recent German outrages, with references to former misdeeds. It is believed, although this cannot be stated on authority, that his summing up will be that Germany has already begun war against the United States. The least he is expected to ask of Congress is that it declare that a state of war exists, probably that it has existed from the date of the recent sinking of three American ships.

The President is also expected to review briefly the work of preparedness already under way—the rushing of orders for submarine chasers, the advancing of work on the naval construction program, the mobilizing of the national industries, the increase of the army, the training of the National Guard, and the like. There is even reason to believe that he will discuss universal military service, as it might be applied to raising forces for the present emergency. It is known that Secretary Baker inclines more and more to the General Staff's position on this matter, and it is not thought that he is going far from the views of the President.

Every indication today pointed to the irrevocableness of the Government's decision to go forward in the direction pointed out by the President's call for an earlier meeting of Congress. Work for preparedness continued unabated. The Government was encouraged by unofficial advices that, on Friday, Spain would take at least a step in the direction of lining up with the United States, when King Alfonso signs a decree to protect Spanish shipping in the danger zone.

Would Reject Mediation.

Perhaps the strongest intimation of the determined stand of the United States came out in connection with widely printed rumors of new peace overtures from Germany or offers of mediation from other countries. There were strong intimations that the American Government had been approached informally by a neutral European Government to ascertain how the United States would receive an offer of mediation in the controversy with Germany. This report became known simultaneously with equally strong intimations that such an offer would be rejected. The inference was that this Government wished if possible to spare itself by letting its position be known in advance.

The attitude of the United States toward mediation was officially described as being precisely what it was when the Swiss Minister transmitted a suggestion that the German Government would be glad to enter into a renewed discussion of the questions at issue. At that time the American Government replied flatly that until Germany brought her submarine war on neutral commerce definitely to an end there would be no further discussion. That proposal from Germany came after relations had been broken off, and the proposal was construed here as simply a bid for delay.

As explained this afternoon, if a proposal for mediation or any other form of diplomatic adjustment comes from Germany, it will meet a prompt and unequivocal refusal. But if it comes from a neutral power offering its services in a friendly way, while the upshot would be the same, the State Department in courtesy would go through the appearance of considering it and then answer that as long as the German policy of submarine ruthlessness obtained the offer could not be accepted.

The United States already has taken pains to show to Germany and the world that the break in diplomatic relations meant a definite end of all diplomatic discussions. There have of course been messages exchanged on particular incidents, as the reported detention of the German consular officers in this coun-

try, the actual detention of American Consuls in Germany and the treatment of the Yarrowdale prisoners. But all general diplomatic discussions stopped when his passports were handed to Count von Bernstorff. Even while Ambassador Gerard was still in Berlin he refused to discuss diplomatic matters with Germany after he had severed his official connections.

In breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, President Wilson wished to impress upon the reluctant official mind of Germany that the United States meant what it had said about submarine ruthlessness. That meaning, it can be said, will not be clouded by any appearance of willingness to listen to discussions of settlement before the major difference is in fact settled by a complete change of German policy.

During the ten days that must elapse before Congress assembles in response to his call President Wilson will give close personal attention to the preparations going forward through the War and Navy Departments. He saw no callers today, but was in touch with both of the departments. One of the duties he performed was the signing of a formal proclamation suspending the eight-hour law as applied to plants engaged on naval work, a step authorized by Congress as a part of the general plans for speeding up construction.

Secretary Baker, as Chairman of the Council of National Defense, today called the council and its Advisory Committee of heads of great industrial concerns to meet here Saturday to discuss how much more work is necessary to put the country in a state of adequate preparedness for defense. The council already has accomplished much toward mobilization of all the nation's resources, and these results will be surveyed at Saturday's meeting. Samuel Gompers, as Chairman of the council's Committee on Labor, issued invitations to a large number of workers, employers, and scientists to accept membership on the committee and attend its first meeting April 2.

A caucus of Republican Representatives was called today for 8 P. M., Saturday, March 31, to discuss organization and the legislative program. A Democratic caucus was called yesterday for Friday morning, March 30. About half of the Democrats notified Speaker Clark's office today that they would be here on time. An unofficial list of members of the next House, published today, states that the Democrats number 214; Republicans, 214; Progressives, 2; Independent, 1; Prohibitionist, 1; Socialist, 1; vacancies, 2.

NAVY NEEDS 27,000 MORE MEN.

Daniels Hopes Recruiting Will Produce Emergency Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Daniels asserted today that one of the great needs of the navy at this time was the rapid enlistment of recruits to provide it with the full complement of men authorized by law. While recruiting is proceeding rapidly, the Secretary expressed the wish that the efforts of the recruiting officers would result in the rapid enlistment of men the navy needs.

The net increase in enlistments each day over discharges from the navy is about a hundred men. To date this month there has been a net gain of 1,947 men, bringing the total of those who have enlisted since Jan. 1 to 5,454. The total number of men now in the navy, exclusive of officers, is 60,986. The number of men now authorized by law, except in an emergency, is 77,956 men. The act of Aug. 28, 1916, however, authorizes the President, whenever in his judgment a national or international emergency exists, to increase the authorized enlisted strength of the navy to 87,000 men.

The navy is today 17,000 men short of the number fixed by law for normal times, and is 27,000 men short of the number authorized by law for a national emergency. Secretary Daniels said that as soon as the number of men enrolled reached 70,000, he would ask President Wilson to issue an order to raise the limit to 87,000.

MONEY AND NAVAL AID BEST HELP FOR ALLIES

So Says The London Times—Another Paper Suggests Invention to Reach German Fleet.

LONDON, Friday, March 23.—The Times, commenting this morning on the prospects of the United States entering the war, says regarding a report received here that American action is likely to be confined to the protection of American and neutral interests on the seas and to commercial and financial assistance to the Entente Allies:

"If we may say so, without the slightest suggestion of indiscretion, we have no doubt that it is help of this kind which would be most useful and most welcome to the Allies.

"We should rejoice to see American armies fighting alongside our troops in vindication of righteousness and humanity, but we agree with the President and the American press, that such aid, though invaluable, would necessarily be delayed beyond the date at which we hope victory will be be placed beyond doubt."

The Morning Post expresses the hope that, whatever action the United States may take, it will include the placing in the United States prize courts of all German shipping interned there. The newspaper doubts whether the United States, once in the war, could long maintain the distinction between restricted warfare and a full offensive. It contends that the sea is an essential factor in America's problem and urges that the sole specific for the submarine menace is to defeat Germany's main fighting forces and control her naval bases.

The Morning Post remarks in this connection that the assumption that the Teutonic fleet cannot be destroyed as long as it remains in port has not yet been proved, and it speculates as to whether it is impossible to devise a method for reaching German ships in port.

"We commend this suggestion to the inventive genius of America," says the newspaper, which adds: "If America will bend her mind to exterminating the submarine, she will confer the greatest and most enduring benefit on humanity."

HAILS AMERICA AS AN ALLY.

French Press Absorbed in Our Preparations for the Conflict.

PARIS, March 22.—"Hurrah for our new allies!" says L. Marcelin, in La Liberté today. This is the note taken generally by the French press toward the United States.

The news of the call of President Wilson for a special session of Congress and the military and naval preparations that are being made in that country occupy a dominant place in the public mind today. Every Frenchman, who has an American acquaintance, asks him when the United States is coming into the war. The Temps in a sober review of the recent injuries which Americans have suffered at the hands of the Germans, says:

"Thus goes on in perfect calm the thoughtful evolution that has led the United States from neutrality, which seemed her only possible course during two years, to the very threshold of a state of war. It is inappreciable that this evolution was accomplished without our having done anything artificial or fictitious to provoke or accelerate it. It is verily the American conscience that has thought and found its way. It is the American conscience that has spoken by the voice of President Wilson. Never has a more solemn verdict broken German insolence."

The Temps refers to the great aid which the Entente Allies would have were the suggestion of W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the American Federal Reserve Board, regarding credits for the Entente, adopted.

STUDY SUBMARINE CHASING.

Yachtsmen Hold Motor Boat Classes at Bar Association.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club is backing a new school of instruction for motor boat owners and operators, which meets in the Bar Association Building. The instruction is given by officers of the navy, and deals entirely with the operations of motor boats against submarines. The class now has fifty-one members and meets on Tuesday and Thursday nights. It is intended immediately to organize a second class, which will meet in the Bar Association on Monday and Wednesday nights.

WANTS US TO SEND AN ARMY TO FRANCE

Paris Official Says the Presence of Americans Would Be a Moral Stimulus.

PLEASED AT RUSSIA'S STEP

Four Great Liberal Governments Now Aligned Against Autocracies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 22.—An official in conversation with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today discussed the political and military situation. He said:

"It is impossible as yet to foretell what will be the extent of changes in Russia. Inasmuch as the movement aims at stifling noxious influences which from the beginning have tended to hamper Russian military effort and doing away with the abuses of the old régime we welcome the revolutionary movement, especially as the prime object of the new Government is to pursue the war relentlessly to a victorious end. There is, however, a class in Russia which has no political experience whatever to temper revolutionary ardor. Therefore it may be tempted to employ too radical methods.

"Regarding American participation in the war, it is often said America's rôle must necessarily be confined to material and financial aid to the Allies with certain naval co-operation, but that the actual participation of American military forces in Europe is out of the question. Personally, I do not agree with this view. One hundred and thirty years ago when transport facilities were very primitive compared with the present, France was able to send an army across the Atlantic to fight for American independence. All the more reason that America today should be able to send her troops to France. Indeed, I hope we shall soon be able to welcome American soldiers on French soil. You have a proverb that blood is thicker than water. This will be borne out when American soldiers have fought side by side with French and allied troops and shed their blood in the same cause. The moral factor involved is even more important than the material aid of American troops. The present war in its last phase appears more than ever as a struggle of all the liberal progressive nations to overthrow a reactionary effete governmental system as represented by the Central Powers. France, England, and Italy are the three great liberal powers of Europe, and Russia is about to become one. Germany and Austria alone stand for old orders. It is of the highest moral importance that the United States, the most progressive power in the world, should be represented in this new army of crusaders."

The conversation then turning to military topics, the following comments were made on the allied advance:

"As we do not know what the German strategic plan is it is impossible to say how far the advance will continue under present conditions. But we know this. Already two departments have been liberated, which has been accomplished with practically no losses. We know we should recover these territories but feared it would be at the cost of many thousands of French lives. We have, therefore, every reason to be satisfied with the German strategic plan so far. As regards this much-vaunted plan, it must be remembered that strategy is a game two can play at, and if Germany has strategists, we have some excellent ones, too, who will not be slow to let the enemy realize this fact. As for shortening the German lines to liberate more troops, if this holds good for the Germans it also holds good for us. So we stand to gain as much as the enemy by this move.

"In conclusion, let me say a word regarding the recent Ministerial crisis. We have a new Government, it is true, but this by no means signifies that we have adopted a new system. The objects pursued by the preceding Government are those we shall continue to pursue. The recent Cabinet changes, therefore, should be regarded rather as a regrouping of the heads of governmental departments than as a crisis in the Government."

RED CROSS PLANS TO AID ARMY OF A MILLION MEN

2,970 Graduate Nurses Enrolled, and More than a Thousand Doctors and Surgeons.

The American Red Cross in a statement issued last night by the New York Chapter, tells of its preparations to serve the army if the country is drawn into war.

"The American Red Cross," says the statement, "is preparing, should the United States enter the war, to give expert nursing service to an army of one million men. This figure, it is estimated, will provide for all forces included in the mobilization plans of the War Department.

"Enrolled for active service, the American Red Cross has 2,970 graduate nurses, and more than a thousand doctors and surgeons. Red Cross certificates in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick have now been issued to 4,450 women, who are available as nurses' aids. Thus the total nursing personnel is more than 7,000.

"Twenty-six base hospitals, each of 500 beds, have been organized in various cities. Their total cost is between $300,000 and $400,000. Twenty of these are ready for service, completely equipped and fully manned. These units will call for 1,250 nurses and 599 nurses' aids.

"All Red Cross nurses, surgeons and nurses' aids have received, or are now receiving, immunity treatment for typhoid fever. All have also passed physical examinations.

FIFTY COLLEGES OFFER MEN.

Trained Technicians at Service of Government for National Defense.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The services of many thousand alumni of specialized training, representing fifty of the leading universities, colleges, and technical schools throughout the country, were tendered to the Government tonight by Dr. William McClellan, director of the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau, organized in Washington several weeks ago with the approval of high Government officials. Dr. McClellan sent this telegram to President Wilson and the Council of National Defense:

"The Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau advises you that fifty of the largest and most prominent universities, colleges, and technical schools throughout the country are ready to provide the nation with men of specialized training for every need which may arise in your plans for national defense."

GOMPERS CALLS A CONFERENCE

Asks Employers and Workers to Discuss War Labor Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, today issued an invitation to a large number of persons interested in labor conservation and welfare to join in a conference to meet on April 2 to work out plans for safeguarding the health and well-being of workers, looking especially to the exigencies which may result from an American war with Germany. Mr. Gompers is the Chairman of the sub-committee appointed by the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense in charge of the conservation and welfare of workers.

PHOTOGRAPHER, NOT A SPY.

French Agent Questioned for Taking Pictures on Brooklyn Bridge.

Major H. F. Cayrou of the French army, a veterinary surgeon, who has been in this country for several months purchasing horses for the Allies, was held up on the Williamsburg Bridge yesterday afternoon because he was taking photographs. He was accompanied by his wife, and she returned to the Hotel Marlborough, where they live, while the Major was taken to Police Headquarters and questioned by Captain Tunney.

The films taken by the Major were developed, and one of them showed an end of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. This was destroyed and the others were returned to him. He explained that he had been endeavoring to obtain pictures of the sunset over the city. After establishing his identity he was released.

RUSH MOBILIZATION IN EASTERN STATES

Great Activity in Enlistment Is Reported All Along the New England Coast.

WOMEN AND GIRLS ENROLL

Maine and Vermont Appoint Safety Committees—$500,000 Voted in New Hampshire.

BOSTON, March 22.—New England's mobilization for preparedness proceeded rapidly today. New Hampshire appropriated $500,000 for defense, and Maine and Vermont through their Governors appointed committees on public safety. The Legislature of New Hampshire and the Vermont House of Representatives indorsed universal military training. Governor Graham of Vermont announced that he would ask the Legislature to vote a credit for defense.

Throughout the New England coast line the greatest activity was shown. So prompt has been the response to the call for recruits that the heads of official and civilian committees had their hands full in examining, enrolling, and assigning those who could be of service. Men, women, Boy Scouts, and girls made up the volunteers.

In Boston preparedness campaigners were particularly busy. An armed boat patrol manned from the crews of the ships at the navy yard is to be established to patrol Boston Harbor and the water front of the navy yard from sunset to sunrise. All craft found in these waters will be subject to inspection. Guards at the navy yard piers were armed with rifles in addition to pistols.

Another call for aviators was made, and five new units of coast defense reserve men from Tufts College were added to the force being framed. A large group of telephone girls offered their services without pay for evenings, Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays. A unit of thirty experienced wireless operators, all women and girls, already had been enrolled in the Coast Defense Reserve Corps.

The latest Harvard unit to enroll in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve is headed by John Parkinson, Jr., a former football star. Sailors from the battleships Georgia, Virginia, and Nebraska brought 250 applicants into line as a result of their day's work.

Enrolling officers are anxious to obtain more men holding masters', engineers', or pilots' certificates, and on Monday night Captain William R. Rush, Commandant of the First Naval District, will address a meeting of the Masters' and Pilots' Association.

Tonight a preparedness meeting was held at the Boston City Club.

Governor McCall sent a special message to the Legislature today recommending the creation of a home guard to be raised in time of war.

A conference was called by Mayor Curley to consider the advisability of establishing a field hospital in the Fenway district.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22.—The House of Representatives today passed a resolution indorsing universal obligatory military and naval training. A similar resolution had been passed by the Senate.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 22.—A bill to compel the registration of the subjects of countries with which the United States is at war or with which war is imminent, was introduced in the Legislature today. Occupants and owners of buildings who shelter aliens would be required to report immediately their presence with the time of their arrival and departure. A committee on public safety comprising 100 members and representing every county was appointed by Governor Milliken. Sub-committees will direct land and factory surveys, transportation, recruiting, and other features of home defenses.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Governor Cox telephoned the White House today that Ohio was ready to do everything in its power to back up the National Administration in the present emergency.

MADISON, Wis., March 22.—The Wisconsin Senate today adopted unanimously a resolution pledging the loyal support of the people of the State to the Government. The resolution took the place of one previously offered censuring Senator La Follette.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 22.—Mayor T. L. Kirkpatrick issued a proclamation today calling upon every able-bodied male citizen of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County who is willing to bear arms if the nation becomes involved in war to enroll at the Mayor's office.

AMERICANS IN VIENNA ARE READY TO LEAVE

Ambassador Penfield, His Staff, and Others Have Packed Up All Their Belongings.

GENEVA, March 23, (via Paris.)—Two American engineers, who have just arrived from Vienna after being delayed a fortnight at the frontier, say that Ambassador Penfield, his staff, and many American families, have packed their belongings and are ready to leave the Austrian capital at any moment.

The travelers say that Austrians generally believe that war with America is inevitable, but are not much concerned over the prospect. They added that food was extremely dear, but could be obtained in the hotels. The poorer classes, however, were suffering greatly.

ANTI-WAR SOCIALIST SUCCEEDS LIEBKNECHT

Dr. Franz Mehring, Who Has Incurred Displeasure, Is Elected to the Prussian Diet.

LONDON, March 22.—Dr. Franz Mehring has been elected to the seat of Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the lower house of the Prussian Diet, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam. Dr. Mehring is a member of the Socialist minority which is opposed to the war and which was led by Dr. Liebknecht up to the time of his imprisonment on charges of treason. The new Deputy also has incurred the displeasure of the authorities, and at one time was put under "preventive arrest." According to the dispatch, he was opposed in the election by a member of the Socialist majority, but received 341 votes out of a total of 427.

MOVE FOR STATE DEFENSE.

Council to Mobilize Industries Proposed—Wadsworth Warns Assembly

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Senator James A. Foley, Democrat of New York City, introduced a bill today providing for a State Council of Defense, to be appointed by the Governor. According to Senator Foley, such a council would help the State avoid the future the mistakes and delays that occurred in the mobilization of the National Guard in June, 1916. The council would be composed of seven members, with the Adjutant General and the Commanding General of the National Guard as members ex officio.

United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., formerly Speaker of the Assembly, was the guest of his old colleagues this afternoon. Standing beside Speaker Sweet, he warned the Assemblymen that this crisis in the world needs every citizen of the United States to think and act carefully.

TO PLAN RELIEF WORK.

National Movement to Provide for Families of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Sir Herbert B. Ames, member of the Canadian Parliament and organizer of the Canadian Patriotic Society, which, by providing for families of recruits, aided materially in the enlistment of 400,000 troops, will speak at a public meeting here next week, at which plans for organizing a similar committee in the United States, if need should come, will be discussed. Rear Admiral Wainwright, retired, will be Chairman of the American committee which is being organized under the auspices of the Navy League, after consultation with the Navy Department.

PLEDGE NEW EFFORT TO PACIFY IRELAND

Government Leaders, Through Bonar Law, Announce Their Purpose.

MAY NAME A COMMISSION

General Belief Is That Colonial Representatives Will Be Asked to Serve on It.

LONDON, March 22.—In the course of a debate in the House of Commons tonight on a resolution offered by Sir James Henry Dalziel, Liberal, urging the Government to make another attempt to settle the Irish difficulty, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the Government had already decided to make such an attempt. The Dalziel motion accordingly was voted down.

The Nationalists, considering that they had already stated their position, did not participate in the debate, which manifested a strong desire for a settlement on the part of all the Unionist and Liberal speakers, with one exception. The exception was Lord Hugh Cecil, who declined to believe that war time was favorable to such an attempt.

The Dalziel resolution urged the Government to take immediate steps to bring about a settlement of the Irish question. Sir James argued that Ireland was a weak spot in the great task before the country, and said he thought the Government ought to appoint a commission to endeavor to reach a settlement of the Home Rule controversy. Great Britain had entered the war for a scrap of paper, he added, but he was unable to forget the existence of an Irish scrap of paper, which was indorsed by the will of the British people.

It would be impossible for the Government to persevere with its motion to extend the life of the present Parliament, Sir James continued, if there was a solid body of opinion in the House of Commons against it, and every day's delay was recruiting a supporter to the physical force party in Ireland.

Ronald McNeill, Unionist member for Kent, on behalf of Ulster, entered a strong protest against the suggestion of John Dillon, one of the Nationalist leaders, in the House Tuesday night, that there had been negotiations between the Ulster leaders and Baron Kuhlmann. He said that this was a trumped-up charge and that it would prove a great obstacle to a settlement of the Home Rule question. He further expressed the belief that the statesmen of the Dominions "would refuse to touch this Irish Commission with a barge pole."

Mr. Bonar Law welcomed the tone of the debate. He said that far from desiring a general election on the Irish question, as had been suggested, he would detest such an idea. The present situation, however, was a blemish on British statesmanship, besides being a handicap in carrying on the war. All parties agreed that it was impossible to impose a settlement by force. The Government, the Chancellor continued, was anxious for a settlement, but sacrifices must be made on all sides. He hoped Ulster would prove less adamant, and if the Nationalists would openly avow their readiness to act with the same spirit as the British parties, their task would prove a much easier one.

"If we make another attempt and fail," said Mr. Bonar Law, "the position will be worse. But we have decided, in spite of the risk, that it is worth while for us who are responsible to make that attempt. The House knows the difficulties, and, therefore, we hope it will not press us for particulars, but will give us time for consideration."

Mr. Bonar Law's announcement was received with loud cheering.

Premier Asquith, having expressed profound gratification at the announcement of the Chancellor, said:

"I think it better to make the attempt and fail than not to make it at all, and I am certain the Government will have not only the sympathy, but the active co-operation of the whole House."

In the lobbies Mr. Bonar Law's announcement was warmly welcomed. The general idea was that the Government would appoint a commission on which the Colonial representatives now in England would sit.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK; 21 ARE LOST

Continued from Page 1.

land. Submarine seen after torpedoing. More details to follow.

The point where the Healdton was sunk without warning, 25 miles north of Terschelling, Holland is outside the barred area which Germany proclaimed around the British Isles, and the sinking of the Healdton outside of that zone without warning, is virtually an act of war against the United States.

The Healdton must have been at least thirty-five sea miles east of the eastern boundary of the submarine zone when sunk. The eastern boundary starts at 52 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and 4 degrees east longitude, off the Haarlem coast of Holland, and runs due north along the meridian of 4 degrees east longitude to its intersection with the 56th degree north latitude. The point where the Healdton was sunk must have been in the vicinity of 53 degrees 43 minutes north latitude, and 5 degrees 10 minutes east longitude.

Not even the contention that the Healdton was inside of a barred zone could be offered by the German Government in justification of this attack. Oil is contraband, but under the old Prussian-American treaty with America, while contraband may be detained when carried in American vessels, or delivered out, the vessel in which it is carried should not be sunk, and the oil taken must be paid for by Germany.

In this case it was evidently the purpose of the submarine commander to sink without warning any vessel carrying the American flag, whether within or without the submarine zone, and in this respect the sinking of the Healdton takes on a significance even more ominous than that of the City of Memphis, Illinois, and Vigilancia, which were destroyed inside of the submarine barred area.

Vice Consul Kroh at Rotterdam, advised the State Department tonight of the sinking by gunfire from a German submarine of the Dutch tank steamship La Campine, with an American Captain, Gustav Claude, on March 13, in the North Sea safety zone. The crew was saved. The dispatch follows:

Dutch tank steamship La Campine of Rotterdam, owned by American Petroleum Company, en route Rotterdam to New York with water ballast, Gustav Claude, Captain, (American,) reported stopped by gunfire and sunk by gunfire by German submarine March 13 in North Sea safe zone; latitude, 56 north; longitude, 2.5 degrees east. Entire crew, twenty-six hours in lifeboats, saved.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The steamer Healdton sailed from Chester, Penn., on Jan. 28 for Rotterdam with 2,137,711 gallons of refined petroleum, valued at $106,886. She was last reported three days later 720 miles east of Delaware Breakwater.

The Healdton was commanded by Captain Christopher, and carried a crew of thirty-eight men. She is a tanker of 4,488 tons gross and was built at Greenock, Scotland, in 1908. Her home port was New York. She is owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The crew of the Healdton included thirteen Americans, according to the personnel as given out by the Shipping Commissioner here.

The Americans are:

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, Captain.
I. WILLERUP, chief mate, New York.
W. CHANDLER, second mate.
C. F. HUDGINS, third mate, Virginia.
S. W. SMITH, able seaman, Chicago.
J. CALDWELL, chief engineer.
G. W. EMBREY, first assistant engineer, Louisiana.
JOHN EMERY, second assistant engineer, New York.
W. C. JOHNSON, third assistant engineer, Michigan.
EMERY LEVEAUX, oiler, Michigan.
JOHN W. STEIMER, messman, Pittsburgh.
R. S. BALZANO, wireless operator.
GEORGE HEALEY, second cook, San Francisco.

BRITISH STEAMER IS SUNK.

St. John's Hears of the Destruction of the Coronada, of 2,733 Tons.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 22.—The sinking of the British steamship Coronda of 2,738 tons, by a German submarine, was reported here today. Cable advices said that twenty-one survivors were safe aboard another ship.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Fallen, and sometimes low arches, result in an exhausted feeling in the feet and legs. Our Arch Prop Shoe has relieved many, many cases.

Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Prevents foot from slipping at heel, corset fitting at instep, comfortable forepart. With or without arch props. In wide, medium or narrow toes.

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The new national breakfast habit—a small glass of Welch's (iced).

It is fruit nutrition in fluid form.

Appetizing, Refreshing, Invigorating. Try it. It will delight you.

Welch's
THE NATIONAL DRINK

PALM Sunday and EASTER
PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE
Atlantic City

Friday, March 30
Through Trains leave Pennsylvania Station, stopping at Newark, 10:12 A. M., 2:16 and 3:04 P. M.

April 4, 5 and 6
Through Trains will leave Pennsylvania Station 10:12 A. M., 1:20, 2:16 and 3:04 P. M., stopping at Newark.

April 7
Through Trains leave Pennsylvania Station 10:12 A. M., 1:20 and 3:04 P. M., stopping at Newark.

Returning, Easter Sunday, April 8
Through Trains leave Atlantic City for Pennsylvania Station, stopping at Newark 9:15 A. M., 3:25 P. M. (no coaches); 4:00 P. M. (no coaches); 5:10 P. M. (no coaches); 5:30, 6:15 P. M. (no coaches), and 8:00 P. M.

Returning, Easter Monday, April 9
Through Trains leave Atlantic City for Pennsylvania Station, stopping at Newark, 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M (no coaches); 3:30 P. M. and 5:40 P. M.

Other convenient service via Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania R.R.

CARBONA
Cleaning Fluid
Cleans white and fancy colored kid shoes.

12,000 CHEER FOR HARD-HITTING WAR

Continued from Page 1.

tion of his country, and in the maintenance of its high ideals;

Resolved, That we declare our deep conviction that the principles of national conduct governing Germany's actions in the present war are inconsistent with the principles of democracy and with the purposes and aspirations of this republic; and we hold that the time has now come when it is the duty of this nation to take part in the common task of defending civilization and human liberty against German military aggression; and

WHEREAS, Our Government in severing diplomatic relations with Germany gave notice that further overt acts of war would be forcibly resisted; and said overt acts have been committed in the sinking of the Laconia, the City of Memphis, the Illinois, the Vigilancia, and other vessels, with the loss of American lives; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon Congress as soon as assembled to declare that by the acts of Germany a state of war does now exist between that country and the United States.

Irish Attack the Mayor.

Although there were no serious outbreaks, there were interruptions. Four men, one a pacifist who cried, "We want peace!" and three apparently pro-Germans, who called "Lie!" and other remarks that could not be heard above the instantly rising response of "Put him out!" were ejected one by one during Mr. Root's speech. The prompt action of the Home Defense Force, who were policing the hall, resulted in keeping the meeting quiet until Mayor Mitchel rose as the last speaker.

Then a group of Irish who had apparently been waiting for him, began to make a noise. There was a shout of "What about your grandfather?" from some admirer of that Irish patriot in the middle of almost the first sentence that the Mayor spoke. The interrupter was put out, but a few minutes later another shouted, "How about the Irish Republic?"

"Today," said the Mayor, "we are discussing first of all the protection of the American Republic." And to the accompaniment of resounding cheers the objector was expelled.

Then the Mayor went on: "When the nation is in a situation like this on a question of loyalty to the country, of support of the Administration which is protecting the interests of that country, men and women may divide into but two classes, Americans and traitors."

There was another cry of "What would your grandfather say?"

"My grandfather," shouted the Mayor, "was a good citizen of the United States, and he'd say precisely the same thing."

Another Irishman was thrown out and the insurrection apparently was over; but when the resolutions were put to vote, after a resounding "Aye" had come from the thousands in the hall, there were still a little group of perhaps four or five willful men in one end of the gallery who shouted "No" and promptly fled for the nearest exit.

The resolutions were read by Professor Franklin H. Giddings, and the speakers included Mr. Root Dr. Hibben, Mr. Fairchild, and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia.

Police Show Preparedness.

The meeting represented the efforts of several dozen patriotic and civic organizations, and the demand for seats was considerably greater than the supply. But outside throngs were kept from crowding in past the overflow point by the excellent police arrangements.

For a block on each side of the Garden the streets were kept clear of all but those who could show tickets by 350 policemen under Inspector James Bolan and Captains John B. Sexton, William A. Bailey, and Frank J. Rohrig. Inside were five hundred members of the new volunteer auxiliary to the police force, the Home Defense League, clad in olive khaki, with yellow arm bands, and some of them swinging night sticks.

Inspector John Dwyer, in the olive drab of the police military uniform, commanded them, and their presence all through the crowd not only facilitated the expulsion of the opponents of war and preparedness, but helped the ushers in moderating hundreds of disputes over tickets that arose on the floor.

There was another difficulty outside that threatened to disturb the harmony of the occasion, but that was settled satisfactorily. The Junior Patriots of America, an organization co-ordinating the Junior Naval Reserve and the Boy Scout organizations, had been invited to participate, but according to its leaders had been notified by the committee yesterday afternoon that it had been decided to have none but adults in the Garden.

A Boy Ready to Fight.

Not disheartened by the refusal, the organization collected at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street a company of the Junior Naval Reserve, in white uniforms, commanded by Captain Louis Till, and Troop 160 of the Boy Scouts of America, in khaki, under Scout Executive H. A. Gordon. Headed by a band, they marched down the avenue and over to the Garden, preceded by peaceful ambassadors, who urged the committee to let the boys in.

A section of the gallery was cleared for them by the time they arrived, and their uniforms lightened up all one end of the hall as they sat in full view. And it was one of the boy scouts who, in the impressive silence following Mr. Fairchild's questions: "Where are we? What are we? What can we do? What should we do?" piped up with a shrill: "Fight!"

Sousa's band kept the crowd on the floor interested until the meeting began. Nearly everybody downstairs, and many in the gallery, carried a flag. In the seats the crowd had found handbills announcing a pacifist mass meeting in the Garden next Saturday night, but the bills were thrown away and everybody yielded to the spirit of the evening.

On the platform sat nearly 200 Vice Presidents of the meeting, with Joseph H. Choate and George Haven Putnam beside Mr. Root and the other speakers in the front row. The meeting began with the singing of "America," and then Mr. Root stepped forward and said:

Mr. Root's Address.

"In all this vast assemblage there are no parties and no partisans. We are all Americans. We come to exercise the right and perform the duty of citizens of a great self-governing Republic, to speak so far as in us lies the people's voice upon the fateful issues of this present time.

"Autocrats with great standing armies can make war as they choose, because they have but to order and their regiments march; but in a democracy war cannot be made except as the people will that it shall be made. And we are here to bear the burden of freedom, in speaking our voice as to what freedom demands in meeting the war that is now being waged against us.

"It is no question now of peace; it is no question now of patience; it is a simple question whether or not we shall submit—crushed into submission—crushed into submission by the arms of Germany, which orders us off the sea. It is not a mere question of ships, it is not a mere question of leaving the seas, it is not a mere question of abandoning those rights of our independence; it is a far deeper and more serious question than that.

"All history teaches us that the rich and defenseless peoples, the peoples who are too luxurious, too fond of their comfort, their prosperity, their wealth, their ease, to make sacrifice for their liberty, surely fall a prey to the aggressor. So Rome fell at the hands of barbarians, not more barbarous, not more cruel, not more arrogant and overbearing than the military class that rules Germany today. So Persia fell, with all her magnificence, before the arms of Alexander. So poor, peaceful China fell, 300 years ago, before the invading Manchus, and only now, under the pressure of the great forces of freedom brought into the world, the poor Chinese are beginning to lay aside the shaven head and the pigtail that were the marks of their subjugation to the conquering race.

Must Resent the First Blow.

"So we will fall if our luxury, our wealth, our ease, our unwillingness for sacrifice, make us unable to defend our independence and our liberty. All history shows that to defend a nation's rights you must begin at the beginning. One submission leads to new aggression, and one submission makes a second submission easier, and so, step by step, before a people knows, unwilling to realize the gravity and importance of each successive infringement of its rights, before it knows, its rights are gone and it is a dependent and subject people.

"I say one thing more about the war in Europe: That if peace be made there and no friend of America includes in its terms anything to protect these western continents, the whole force of liberty, of national evolution into the territory of others will be directed toward the vast territories, the immense wealth of undefended America. Africa is taken up, Asia is taken up; there is nothing left for the spoiler but the Americas if they are not defended. Here we stand with our Monroe Doctrine that has so long protected the South and Central American nations. That will that be worth against the principles of national conduct that invaded Belgium unless we are ready to defend it?

"If we yield our rights in weak submission now, will we be ready to act when Germany establishes a naval base in the Caribbean; when some other military country establishes a base in Southern California, commanding the Canal, and making the Canal absolutely worthless for our own protection?

"If we yield in weak submission now, the Monroe Doctrine is not worth the paper it is printed on from that time forward. And so the question is not about ships, not about saving the seas, but it is whether America has the spirit and the power to defend any of her rights, to defend her independence, her liberty, her peace, her safety, her wealth, her happy homes.

"The question is not whether we shall submit, but whether the world shall be made to understand that America, with its hundred millions of people, with its vast wealth, with its great traditions, with all the courage and the spirit of the greatest free democracy, has the power and the courage to defend herself.

No Time to Hide Under the Bed.

"I hate war, but I welcome the coming of the inevitable at the beginning. I don't want to defend my house by putting off an attack during the brief minutes that I can spend under the bed.

"I say that upon the issue of the war in Europe hangs the question whether America shall, at the close of that war, be turned into one armed camp, or whether America shall be a subject nation. There is no nation on earth—not England, nor France, nor Belgium, nor Italy, nor Russia, with a greater stake in the success of the Allies in this war against German militarism than the United States. We are able to hold this peaceful meeting—with a few weak explosions—and why? Because we are protected by the navies and armies of the Allies.

"One thing more. Every American, every true American heart should respond with joy, amid its sorrow, to the feeling that if we enter this war to do our part toward bringing about the victory that is so important to us, we shall be fighting over again the battle of the American democracy. The democracy of England, the democracy of France, the democracy of Italy, and now, God be praised, the great democracy of Russia; fighting for the principle of free self-government against the principle of old-time autocracy and military power, and every American should be at heart, should be with his voice and his effort, his sacrifice and his prayers, aiding that great battle of the ages.

Dr. Hibben for Peace at Price of War.

Dr. Hibben, introduced by Mr. Root as "the President of that great university where American thought and American freedom have found a sanctuary for so many hundred years," opened with the flat statement: "I am here tonight as a pacifist." Then, while the crowd held its breath, he went on:

"I believe in peace at any price, and the price at the present time is war. There is a time when the only peace that is worth fighting for is that peace of conscience, the consciousness that we as a people are not cowards, the consciousness that we have raised our voice and our power against great wrongs and great injustices; and that is the peace we are called on to fight for at the present time.

"The question has been much discussed of late, and discussed in this very hall, whether a nation ought ever to go into war. That question is not before us tonight, because war has come to us. And the question for every individual American citizen is, What are we going to do about it?"

A man just under the speakers' platform shouted: "To hell with Germany."

"We have not two alternatives before us," said Dr. Hibben. "There is one way, and in that way, coming toward us, is war. We may face it or we may turn our backs upon it, but we cannot swerve to the right hand or to the left. I know I voice the sentiment of this great audience when I say with a true American pride that we are going to stand, and that we are going to face the war that has come to us.

"We must not forget that Germany has challenged us; that Germany has defied us, and not merely with words, but has translated the threat into action, and our ships have been sunk on the high seas, and our American seamen have been drowned, and back of all that, in the great shadow of the past that we, ladies and gentlemen, as Americans, are too apt to forget, in the back ground is the sinking of the Lusitania.

"Are we going to fight this fight of ours at once, and by ourselves, or are we going to wait for others to fight for us? [Cries of "No, no! Fight Germany on the spot!"]

Must Fight Our Own War.

"Are we relying upon the faint and yet fond expectation that in some way the submarines will be driven by the British Navy from under the seas? And that the French line will strike through the German line into Germany before we are brought into any more danger? We have waited long enough. Now is the time for action.

"I believe that answer comes from every part of our United States—from the South, the East, and West—and not only from the native-born American citizens, but when the time comes we expect that answer to come from the foreign born as well. We want in this country no divided allegiance. We wish every man to hold America as his one and only fatherland.

"The second question is this: Are we going into this war in a defensive way? Or, are we going to strike, when we do strike, with all the power, moral and material, that we have in our American people? I believe we should recognize a fundamental principle of all warfare, that the only sure defense is a quick, sharp offense, and that we should go into this with all our might and main.

Allies Fighting for Us.

"The third question is this: Are we to fight alone, or are we to unite our cause with the Allies?

"There are two propositions in reference to this that I would like to place before you. One is that a common foe makes a common cause, and the converse of that, that a common cause makes a common foe. It is true either way you take it, forward or backward, in our relation to the Allies.

"They are fighting for our time-honored traditions of America. We have set our face from the beginning, as they have done, against the doctrine that

HELFFERICH WARNS OF NEW SACRIFICES

Praises German Endurance and Exhorts to Renewed Efforts to Raise Food.

PREDICTS A BAD HARVEST

Due to Scarcity of Saltpetre—Meanwhile, He Says, Health Conditions Are Excellent.

AMSTERDAM, March 22, (via London.)—The health of the German people is surprisingly good, and infant mortality is lower than in peace times, according to Vice Chancellor Helfferich. The Vice Chancellor is quoted by a Berlin dispatch to Reuter's as saying in a speech before the Reichstag:

"Our fears regarding the possible effects of a restricted food supply are unfounded. Moreover the health of the people is surprisingly good and infant mortality lower than in peace time. Great Britain's efforts with the plow proves the importance she attaches to the submarine war. Her imports will be further restricted by our submarines.

"We have already taken measures for the proper production and distribution of raw materials after the war, and in regard to rebuilding our mercantile fleet negotiations are proceeding with the shipowners. Despite the Paris conference, we shall renew economic relations with foreign countries after the war."

Warns of Further Sacrifices.

LONDON, March 22.—Following is the text of Dr. Helfferich's speech, as transmitted in a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam:

"Adaptation of our economic life to war was accelerated and strengthened by the auxiliary civilian service law. Every man and woman has had to fulfill to the utmost the duty demanded from us by the hour, without sentimental consideration either for our enemies or for ourselves. Victory must be gained at home as well as on the field of battle. With our eyes open, we must make unavoidable sacrifices.

"The collapse of a number of industries on account of the war has resulted in the loss of valuable economic assets. With a view to a second reconstruction of our economic fabric, measures already have been taken for the transition period after the war, in respect of production and distribution of raw materials.

"Fortunately, our fears regarding the possible effects of a restricted supply of foodstuffs and the severe burden placed on labor were unfounded. Moreover, reports from the imperial Health Board show that the general state of health has been surprisingly good. The death rate among children has decreased further, while infant mortality is lower than in time of peace.

"The people are deserving of admiration for their patriotism in enduring the last difficult weeks as they have. The words 'hold on' have become a reality. I am firmly convinced we shall hold on still further. The main thing now is to produce from the soil everything possible for food. The statement of Premier Lloyd George and the President of the Board of Agriculture that the plow was their hope, and that the struggle must be fought out in the fields of England proves the importance Great Britain attaches to the submarine war and the cares which beset our bitterest enemies. This means that importation is small and will be restricted still further by our submarines. In this way the stocks in Great Britain will be diminished further.

Predicts Another Bad Harvest.

"The bad international harvest is not accidental. It is due to the scarcity of saltpetre, and the world's next harvest will be bad, owing to the same reason. Germany now has the lowest grain prices in the world. It is due to our firmly fixed policy since the beginning of the war. Present conditions will continue to prevail after the conclusion of peace, so that no progressive decrease in prices will occur in other countries. Furthermore, we shall all receive no grain from abroad, and must take precautions that none be exported.

"Our industries have fulfilled all expectations. The railways have worked splendidly. The war boards have proved themselves equal to their gigantic tasks. Much of what has been found by these boards to be useful can be employed in peace time. The criticism has been made that we did not start our economic mobilization in time, but none of you could have conceived the possibility either of such a radical overthrowing of international laws by Great Britain and her reckless measures against neutrals or such powers of resistance on the part of Germany. As regards the rebuilding of our mercantile fleet, negotiations are proceding with shipowners on the subject. In spite of the Paris conference, we shall renew economic relations with foreign countries after the war.

"The war cry for the troops is, 'Beat the enemy,' and for us, 'Hold on.' This shall be the token of victory."

The Berlin Vorwärts says that the Russian revolution indicates that one of the consequences of the war will be the far-reaching democratization of Europe, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam. The paper scores the pan-Germans for holding that after the war will be time enough to settle the question of direct suffrage in Prussia, and adds:

"It will be a great and dangerous mistake if equal suffrage is not introduced into Prussia while the war is actually going on."

Kaiser Decorates Turkish Vizier.

LONDON, March 22.—The German Emperor has bestowed the Order of the Black Eagle on Talaat Bey, the Turkish Grand Vizier, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Amsterdam. The order is an honor usually reserved for royal Princes.

SPIES GET 2 YEARS; TOOLS, SAYS JUDGE

Sander and Wunnenberg Also Fined $2,500 Each for Plots Against Great Britain.

SOUGHT TO AID ZEPPELINS

Disclosure That Finding English Anti-Aircraft Gun Bases Was Part of Scheme.

Albert O. Sander, former dramatic editor of the Deutsches Journal, Germany Army reservist, and confessed agent in America of the German Secret Service, and Charles W. Wunnenberg, assistant to Sander in his schemes to operate a system of espionage in Great Britain, with New York as the directing base, were sentenced yesterday to serve two years at hard labor in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, and to pay fines of $2,500 each. Judge Van Vleet of the Federal District Court, who imposed sentence, said that in his opinion the defendants had pleaded guilty to shield some person or persons "higher up" in the German conspiracy.

In urging that heavy sentences be imposed, Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox said that George Vaux Bacon, one of the spies sent to England, had been paid $1,000 in advance by the spy agents, with a promise of a weekly salary of $125. Mr. Knox made public for the first time the fact that in addition to their duties of getting information as to the movements of merchant ships from the British Isles, the spies were under orders to locate anti-aircraft gun bases in England and to ascertain where were the shore anchorages of transatlantic cables.

Mr. Knox referred to the reports written in invisible ink supplied to the spies by German agents in America, reports which, he said, were transmitted to "master German spy" in Holland, who "would see to it that the information reached the proper authorities in Germany."

"The enterprise which these defendants started here," he continued, "was but another link in the series of willful, deliberate, and premeditated violations of American laws intended to serve the purposes of Germany, and by pleading guilty Sander and Wunnenberg have best served the German Empire by preventing from exposure the men behind them who planned the enterprise and furnished funds for its execution.

"By their actions they have cast the shadow of suspicion upon every honest American newspaper correspondent in England. They sent their agents into a den of lions, and it is only by the grace of the Government of Great Britain that Bacon, the acknowledged spy, lives to tell the tale."

Bacon was recently brought back to this country, and will shortly be placed on trial.

In sentencing Sander and Wunnenberg Judge Van Vleet said he took into consideration the fact that both were German-born.

"I have no idea," Judge Van Vleet said, "that these men are the principals in this violation of American laws. I hold the view that they may be mere tools or pawns. I am not certain that these men did not feel that the evidence was so strong against them they could not escape punishment if they were brought to trial, and that they pleaded guilty to prevent implicating those who may have put the idea into their minds.

"One aspect which occurs to me is the total inadequacy of the statute to meet the offenses and necessities covered by this crime. The law was passed at a time when such an undertaking as this would have been impossible, when lines of communication between nations were not developed as they are today. The progress of the years must be reflected in the laws of a country. I shall call the attention of the Department of Justice to the inadequacy of the law."

BOX FULL OF BOMBS AT SHIP PLOT TRIAL

Fires or Explosions on 41 Vessels —Detective Tells Story of Confession.

Five German subjects and one American citizen were put on trial before Federal Judge Van Fleet yesterday, charged with being principals in a conspiracy to blow up merchant ships plying between American and allied ports. The defendants are Charles Van Kleist, an American, and Ernst Becker, Frederick Kerbade, George Praedel, William Parades, and Karl Schmidt, all five former petty officers in the German merchant marine.

Otto Wolpert and Eno Bode, German steamship men, have been indicted for the same offense, but will be tried separately. Wolpert and Bode are Hamburg-America Line pier Superintendents. Dr. Walter T. Scheele, a chemist, who is alleged to have directed the conspiracy, fled from the country when he found that he was under suspicion and was last reported "somewhere in South America."

Assistant United States District Attorney James W. Osborne, 2d, is prosecuting the cases. William L. Wemple, John J. Cummein, and James A. Beha represent the defendants.

Just before the case was called United States Marshals brought into the courtroom a box full of bombs of the kind that the defendants are charged with having conspired to use to destroy shipping. These bombs were to be placed in with the cargoes, and their chemical composition was such that they would explode when the vessels got well out to sea.

The work of selecting a jury took up most of the day, and it was not until 3 o'clock that the jury box was filled. The Government was careful to see that no pro-Germans got on the jury, while the defense was just as alert in its efforts to keep out allied sympathizers. Herman Dohm, a Bronx photographer, is the foreman. He is of German descent, but said he was whole heartedly for the United States and was not biased in favor of Germany.

Detective Henry Bartha of the New York Police Department was the first witness. He testified that the arrest of the accused men was made possible by information from Van Kleist, who told details of the plot under the impression that Bartha was an agent of Wolf von Igel, the German Embassy attaché, who returned with Count Bernstorff, and who is generally credited with having been one of the principal directors of plots hatched in the United States during the first two and a half years of the war. Van Kleist subsequently told the same story to another New York detective under the impression that he was talking to a second member of von Igel's staff.

Van Kleist, Bartha said, named Scheele as the head of the plot, and told where the bombs were made, and how they were to be placed on ships. According to Bartha, Van Kleist said the bills incurred were paid by Captain von Papen and Franz Rintelen, the last named an agent sent to this country by the German Government to stir up trouble in Mexico and instigate strikes in American munition works.

The list of ships on which fires or explosions occurred or on which bombs were found is as follows:

1915—
Jan. 3—Orton, explosion in Erie Basin.
Feb. 6—Hannington, bomb found in cargo.
Feb. 27—Carlton, fire at sea.
April 26—Lord Erne, two bombs found in cargo.
April 27—Devon City, bombs found in cargo.
April 28—Cressington, fire at sea.
May 2—Kirkoswald, bombs found in hold.
May 8—Bankdale, two bombs found in cargo.
May 13—Samland, fire at sea.
May 21—Anglo Saxon, bomb found on ship.
June 2—Strathway, fire at sea.
July 1—Minnehaha, bomb exploded at sea.
July 14—Lord Downshire, fire at sea.
July 20—Knutford, fire in hold.
July 24—Craigside, five fires in hold.
July 27—Arabic, two bombs found on ship.
Aug. 9—Asuncion de Larrinaga, fire at sea.
Aug. 13—Williston, bombs in cargo.
Aug. 27—Lighter Dixie, fire while loading.
Sept. 1—Rotterdam, fire at sea.
Sept. 7—Santa Anna, fire at sea.
Sept. 29—San Guglielmo, dynamite found on pier.
Oct. 26—Rio Lages, fire at sea.
Nov. 5—Euterpe, fire in hold.
Nov. 6—Rochambeau, fire at sea.
Nov. 7—Ancona, explosion at sea.
Dec. 4—Tynningham, two fires on ship.
Dec. 24—Alston, dynamite found in cargo.
Dec. 26—Inchmbor, fire in hold.
1916—
Jan. 19—Sygna, fire at sea.
Jan. 19—Ryndam, bomb explosion at sea.
Jan. 22—Rosebank, two bombs in cargo.
Feb. 16—Dalton, fire at sea.
Feb. 21—Tennyson, bomb explosion at sea.
Feb. 26—Livingston Court, fire in Gravesend Bay.
May 2—Vatis, fire at pier; accidental.
May 2—Newfield, fire at Edgewater, N. J.
May 8—San Giovanni, fire at pier.
May 12—Stephen, fire at pier; accidental.
May 19—Huttonwood, fire in Erie Basin; suspicious.
May 29—Hermion, fire at pier; accidental.

AMERICA FIRST TO RECOGNIZE RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

peoples have been fighting since August, 1914.

It reveals the fundamental truth that this war is at the bottom a struggle for popular Government and for liberty. It shows that through war the principle of liberty, which is the only sure safeguard to peace in the world, has already won one resounding victory. It is a sure promise that the Prussian military autocracy which began the war and which still is the only barrier to peace will itself before long be overthrown.

Freedom is a condition of peace, and I do not doubt that as the result of the establishment of a stable constitutional Government within their borders the Russian people will be strengthened in their resolve to prosecute this war until the last stronghold of tyranny on the Continent of Europe is destroyed and free peoples in all lands can unite to secure for themselves and their children the blessings of fraternity and peace.

Andrew Bonar Law, member of the British War Council, on moving in the House of Commons this afternoon a resolution of greeting to the Russian Duma, said:

"Events in Russia have been following one another with such startling rapidity in the last thirteen days that they have arrested the attention of the whole world even amid the greatest convulsion ever brought upon the earth by the action of man.

"What happened in Russia reminds us of the early days of the French Revolution. It is too soon to say all danger is over in Russia. It is too soon to feel confident that the new Government already has laid a foundation upon which, in the language of Burke, 'Liberty will have Wisdom and Justice for her companions, with Prosperity and Plenty in her train,' but it is not too soon for the Mother of Parliaments to send greetings to the Parliament of our allied country. It is not too soon to send a message of good-will to the new Government which is formed with the declared intention of carrying the war to a successful conclusion and which has undertaken the arduous task of driving out the foreign aggressor and establishing freedom and order at home.

"It is not for us to judge or condemn those who have taken part in the government of an allied country," continued Mr. Bonar Law, "but I may be permitted to express a feeling of compassion for the deposed Emperor, who for three years was our loyal ally and had laid upon him by birth a burden which was too heavy for him. We cannot forget that one of the great issues of this war is whether free institutions can survive against the onslaught of military despotism. We cannot but rejoice that in the final stages of the conflict all the allied countries will be under the direction of Governments representing the people."

Former Premier Asquith seconded the resolution, saying:

"Russia has taken her place by the side of the great democracies of the world. We here, in the first and original home of Parliamentary institutions, feel it our privilege to be among the first to rejoice in her emancipation, and welcome her into the fellowship of free peoples."

The resolution was carried amid loud cheers.

The Irish party gave its support to the Russian resolution in a speech by Joseph Devlin.

"The Irish party, said Mr. Devlin, "regards the Russian revolution—striking, noble, dramatic, well-nigh bloodless —as a message of hope to all oppressed peoples and all freedom-loving nations. But it is something more. It is also a warning and a portend of doom to autocracies and tyrannies everywhere.

"We might draw a moral therefrom, but we do not desire to avail ourselves of the opportunity, preferring that the voice of Ireland join in the united harmony of rejoicing at Russia's emancipation."

EX-CZAR JOINS WIFE AS CAPTIVE AT PALACE

Her Arrest a Dramatic Incident—Russian Paper's Story of Court Intrigue.

LONDON, March 22.—The former Emperor of Russia, Nicholas Romanoff, has arrived at the Tsarskoe-Selo Palace.

"Alighting from the train at Tsarskoe-Selo," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, "Nicholas appeared calm, but was haggard. He wore the flowing uniform of the Sixth Don Regiment of Cossacks, and a black busby. Around his shoulders was a purple muffler, and he had a Cossack dagger in his belt. Pinned on the breast of the former Monarch was the Order of St. George. Nicholas was accompanied by Prince Dolgouroff.

"Nicholas was awakened while aboard his train at 9 o'clock Thursday morning and entered the dining saloon about 10 o'clock. He invited his suite to have coffee with him, and conversed with them for an hour. He then bade farewell to his suite and the servants, kissing all of them. The servants kissed him on the shoulder. Addressing those about him, Nicholas said, 'I thank you for your services. Farewell.'"

The four Commissioners from the Duma whom the Government sent to Mohilev to arrest the former Emperor were received by General Alexieff, to whom they showed their mandate. Their arrival caused no excitement at headquarters. Nicholas was aboard the imperial train, where the Dowager Empress bade him farewell. General Alexieff informed Nicholas of the Commissioners' arrival, and he replied:

"I am ready to go anywhere and submit to any decisions."

The various formalities occupied about an hour. Rear Admiral Niloff wished to travel with the former Emperor, but the Commissioners refused to permit him.

A silent crowd witnessed the departure of the train, which consisted of ten carriages, and a group of officers paid their respects to the former monarch.

The former monarch was met by General Korniloff, Commander of the Petrograd District, with whom he motored to the palace, escorted by a guard of cavalry.

"General Korniloff," says another dispatch, "informed former Empress Alexandra of her arrest. Proceeding to Tsarskoe-Selo with his staff, he telephoned from the station to the Court Chamberlain, Count Benckendorff, asking when it would be convenient for the former Empress to receive him. General Korniloff declined to speak over the telephone of the object of his visit. Count Benckendorff asked him to wait at the telephone, returned in a few minutes and said that he might be received in a half-hour.

"General Korniloff and his staff drove to the Palace, where they were taken to the private apartments of the ex-Empress, who appeared in a few moments dressed in black, and asked all to be seated. Her first words were:

"'To what am I indebted for your visit?'

"General Korniloff, rising, replied: 'I have come by the instructions of the Council of Ministers, and I have to inform you of the decision of the Provisional Government.'

"The former Empress, rising, said: 'I am ready to hear the Government's decision.'

"General Korniloff then read the decree and informed the ex-Empress that she was from that moment deprived of her liberty.

"A strict guard was established at the palace, the former guards being removed.

"The staff having retired, the ex-Empress asked General Korniloff not to dismiss the household servants, who were familiar with the habits and needs of her sick children. She especially requested to be allowed to retain Sergeant Berevenko, the male nurse of Alexis. General Korniloff granted the request and withdrew."

All the members of the former dynasty have placed themselves at the disposition of the Provisional Government, according to another dispatch. Grand Duke Cyril has resigned his command of the Naval Corps.

Grand Duke Nicholas is on his way to Petrograd. A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen gives the following statement made by him to the newspaper correspondents at his headquarters in Tiflis, Transcaucasia:

"A return to the old régime is impossible, and I would never consent to such a retrograde step. I look forward to ultimate victory in the war, but a necessary condition in the interval is internal peace. I am sure the Government will be able to prevent anarchy, but only with the support of the people."

The Russkia Volia (Russian Liberty) appeared on the streets today with the startling caption: "Long live the Republic," on its front page.

Court a "Nest of German Spies."

PETROGRAD, March 21, (via London, March 22.)—The Russkia Volia, in a long unsigned article, exposes what it terms the treason of the court clique, and alleges that Tsarskoe-Selo was a "nest of German spies." The paper says that a special committee has been appointed to investigate the "crimes of former Ministers during the last Bacchanalian nightmare years of the dynasty, on which Rasputin put the final touches." The article says in part:

"The first crime was treason, and espionage had its nest in the palace. The court was partly and chiefly German, and the pitiful rôle of Stürmer in his efforts to drag Russia toward a separate peace was known everywhere. The press of our allies accused Russia of giving Germany Russian military secrets.

"Alexei Khovstoff, who was dismissed as Minister of the Interior because he aimed to divorce Nicholas and Alexandra and kill Rasputin, declared to friends that he had documents showing the connection between the court and Berlin, and that Rasputin was surrounded by German spies who were sending out military secrets easily learned from the drunken monk. Khvostoff himself is one of the band of dark forces, did nothing to hinder the treason at Tsarskoe-Selo.

"We know from the letter of General Guchkoff, Minister of War, to General Alexieff, that Stürmer and Belaieff refused England's offer to give half a million rifles to the Russian army. Similar facts have been collected by the Defense Committee of the Imperial Duma. We know the consequence of General Soukhomlinoff's doings when he was only Governor of Kiev and when he surrounded himself with spies. His nearest friend was Commander of the Austrian spy organization. Our military secret service knew, but could do nothing. The result of his treason was a Russian defeat costing millions of lives.

"What are we to do now? Allow Nicholas to live in beautiful Livadia, among the flowers he was so fond of and among the conditions of freedom he always denied to others? Allow him to do this so that he may organize other dark forces for the re-establishment of the Romanoffs?"

SAYS RUSSIA IS STRONGER.

Milukoff Gives "War to Victory" as Decisive Note of Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I called today on Minister of Foreign Affairs Milukoff. Outwardly the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is unchanged. A majestic attendant at the door sternly asked me if I had an appointment upstairs. A uniformed messenger directed me to a clerk in attendance on the Minister's Secretary and then told me the Minister was lunching.

Down a long corridor he led me into a great room splendid with tapestry and gilding. I sent in my card and waited, scanning the big white bees woven into the pink upholstery of the chairs and sofa. It was just as of old, no sign of change.

"This way," said the attendant when he appeared. But it was a new way not into the Minister's reception room, but into a smaller room far down the corridor, where I found M. Milukoff and his wife finishing a simple, hasty lunch suited to these busy, democratic times. I congratulated them both warmly and we talked of all the great events.

"How are things?" I asked.

"Nitchevo," said Milukoff, with an inflection that denoted that things were going well.

He confirmed my impression that Petrograd and the country were quickly adapting themselves to the new situation. He expressed the firm conviction that Russia was stronger and not weaker for the change. Referring to a criticism to the effect that the Government declaration did not sufficiently emphasize the war, the Minister pointed out that "war to victory" was the framework and decisive note of the situation to which declaration he constantly referred. Union in freedom for victory is now the policy of the Russian nation.

It is early to speak of the effect of the revolution on Russian foreign policy, but Milukoff reiterated his conviction that Russia was stronger than ever. As to modifications in the policy regarding Poland, no decision has yet been taken. After the Czar's abdication the previous Russian formula, "a free reunited Poland under the sceptre of the Russian Emperor" clearly demands reconsideration.

Milukoff said he was not afraid of the Council of Workmen's Deputies. Their delegates were finding their way into the various departments of the administration and practical work would tone down the asperity and broaden the views of these very sturdy democrats.

I should add that it is proposed to raise gold for the war, to gather in the stores of food hidden and hoarded throughout the country.

FREE PRESS FOR RUSSIA.

Capital Punishment to be Abolished Kerenski Says.

PETROGRAD, March 21, (via London, March 22.)—Speaking in the energetic and forceful manner which characterizes all his utterances, the new Minister of Justice, A. F. Kerenski, in an interview with the correspondent of The Associated Press, decried all rumors of friction or discord between the workingmen, soldiers, and the new Government.

Answering a question regarding the final form of the new Government, M. Kerenski said:

"I am a Republican, and I think I know what kind of a Government Russia wants, but, as a member of the Government, I will not try to bring any pressure upon the popular opinion which will render the decision. The keynote of the new Government will be tolerance toward all. The members of the old Government who are under arrest will have a regular trial. There will be no summary military procedure, no courts-martial, and I believe that I can promise you that capital punishment will be definitely abandoned in the near future.

"Among other reforms will be the establishment of freedom of the press and the Russian press will soon become, I hope, as liberal and outspoken as the American press, which I have always admired. The new Government will be based on respect for the rights of mankind."

SIBERIAN EXILES RETURN.

Great Reception to Maria Spiridonovo and Others at Chita.

LONDON, March 22.—A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's says that political prisoners released from the Hertchinsk Prison in Siberia have arrived at Chita, where a big reception was given to them and they were welcomed by military bands. Among the prisoners was Maria Spiridonovo, who was carried through the streets on the shoulders of the crowd.

SEES HOPE FOR CATHOLICS.

Vatican Inclined to View Russian Revolution with Favor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 22.—The Vatican at first was undecided what attitude to take in regard to the events in Russia, but is gradually realizing that the new order of things is most advantageous from the Roman Catholic point of view.

Under the old régime all efforts made by the Holy See to have Catholics treated on an equality with those of the Orthodox Church failed utterly, and scarcely a year passed without some kind of persecution against the Bishops, the clergy, or laymen, who were treated as conspirators against the constituted authorities. Pope Pius IX. resented so much the arrogance and disdain with which Catholics were treated that he broke off diplomatic relations with Russia, and they were not resumed until twenty-eight years later under Pope Leo.

It is now hoped that Catholics will be treated on an equal footing with the followers of other creeds.

Mass Meeting Here for Russia.

At Carnegie Hall tonight the Friends of Russian Freedom will hold a mass meeting in celebration of the triumph of democracy in Russia. Herbert Parsons will preside, and the speakers will be Mayor Mitchel, George Kennan, author, noted for his works on Siberia; Dr. Stephen S. Wise, and others. There will be present officials from all city departments and hundreds of prominent men and women. There will also be a musical and vocal program.

RUSSIAN LINE PIERCED.

One Village Recovered in Sharp Battle Near Lida.

PETROGRAD, March 22.—A vigorous German attack was made yesterday on the Russian front, in the direction of Lida, near the Beresina River. The War Office announces that the Germans gained considerable ground, although subsequently part of this territory was recovered. The statement follows:

In the direction of Lida, on the River Beresina in the region of the villages of Saberezyna and Potaschnia, the enemy after a bombardment of long duration attacked our positions and occupied them. By our counterattack he was driven out of Potaschnia. The other part of the positions remains in his hands.

Northwest of Brody, (Galicia,) after artillery preparation, the enemy attacked our positions in the region of Ludur. After a stubborn battle he was driven back to his trenches.

On the remainder of the front rifle firing and patrol encounters are proceeding.

Wants a Home Guard Body.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Representative E. R. Bathrick of Ohio today sent to Secretary of War Baker a letter which was later made public by the Army League of the United States, urging the immediate organization of home guards throughout the country for use in any emergency.

Oppose State Constabulary.

At a protest meeting, held last night in Cooper Union, by the New York Socialist Party, a resolution was passed condemning the State Constabulary bill, which has been passed by the Senate at Albany and is now to be voted on by the Assembly. The resolution calls the proposal "dangerous to the interests of the working people and of benefit only to the enemies of labor" and asks the members of the Assembly not to adopt the measure and the Governor of the State not to approve it.

GERMANS RESIST PURSUING FOES

Continued from Page 1.

noissance work was carried out. One German machine was brought down behind our lines.

The night bulletin of the French War Office reads:

In the region of St. Quentin skirmishes between patrols have occurred north of Dallon.

Between the Somme and the Oise the enemy in the course of the day made violent attempts to drive us back from the east bank of the Canal of St. Quentin, which we occupy in front of Clastres and Montescourt. Successive attacks by the enemy were broken down by our machine gun fire.

Spirited engagements to the west of La Fère likewise ended in a complete check for the enemy.

South of the Oise our detachments crossed the Ailette River at several points.

North of the Aisne the Germans renewed their attempt between the Laon Road and the river. Three attacks against the Vregny-Chivres line were arrested by our barrage fire. South of the Aisne, enfilading the enemy's troops, our artillery inflicted upon them very great losses.

All reports which have reached us confirm that the enemy has systematically pillaged and ravaged the evacuated zone, without, in a majority of the cases, military reasons. For instance, General von Fleck, commandant of E. C. A., German, on quitting Ham carried away the furnishings of the house which he had occupied in that town.

The artillery fighting was quite violent in the Woevre at the foot of the Meuse Hills.

An enemy attempt on the Romainville Farm, sector of St. Mihiel, was unsuccessful.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

Villages Carried by French.

The day report of the French War Office says:

In the region north of Tergnier we enlarged our positions east of the St. Quentin Canal after spirited fighting, and expelled the enemy energetically from several important defensive positions.

South of the Oise and north of Soissons we also made progress during the night, occupying several villages in the face of considerable opposition on the part of the enemy in the region of Vregny.

Berlin Styles Fighting "Spirited."

BERLIN, March 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Spirited fighting in the sector over which the Germans have been retiring is reported in today's official communication, which mentions no further evacuation of territory. French battalions attacking on the north bank of the Aisne were repulsed. The bulletin reads:

Western Front—Between Lens and Arras, after lively artillery fire, engagements occurred between reconnoitring detachments.

In the district on both sides of the Somme and the Oise clashes between advanced detachments had an issue favorable to us. Near Chivres and Missy, on the north bank of the Aisne, French battalions were repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun region) a hostile attack which was in preparation was held down by our fire on the hostile trenches.

SAY GERMAN TROOPS ALSO SUFFER FOR FOOD

Villagers in Evacuated Towns Tell of Foe's Privations—Disaffection in the Ranks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY AT HAM, Tuesday, March 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I reached Ham hotfoot upon the tracks of the first French troops after an old-fashioned campaigning day, in the course of which we were repeatedly bogged or lost ourselves on desolate moorlands and were several times turned back by broken bridges along the canals of the reconquered region.

It is no exaggeration to say that this abandoned region has been devastated. There has been no wholesale massacre, but except in that respect the spirit of barbarous cruelty is as rife today in the German Army as it was during the terror in Belgium at the beginning of the war.

Most of the villages through which I have passed this week have been burned wholly or in part. The able-bodied inhabitants have been carried off into what is virtually slavery. The Germans took away the last batch of girls between 15 and 25 years of age.

Immediately before their retreat orchards and farm implements were destroyed, townsfolk were robbed of their bedding and house linen, and often of their furniture.

The money of the whole region was confiscated by an ingenious system of forced contribution and the exchange of cash for worthless paper.

Standing before the mountain of rubble that today represents what was a week ago the ancient citadel of Ham, I cannot but feel that my attempts to distinguish between the different degrees and kinds of crime are wasted before the unscrupulousness and cold-blooded vandalism of the men who damned themselves by these abominations.

Ham was legitimately proud of the historical monument that, having no military value any more than the great belfry that was blown up at the same time, gave their town public dignity and associated the people with the annals of their country. The bastions and towers, which held Louis Napoleon prisoner and from which he escaped in the disguise of a mason, were unarmed and could be of no use in modern warfare. Like the tenth century donjon of Coucy, they have been sacrificed to slake the rage of the foe.

Villagers say almost in a tone of excuse: "They are like wild beasts driven into a corner."

GERMANS DESTROYING TO TERRORIZE FRANCE?

General Maurice Suggests Havoc Wrought on Retreat Has a Deep Political Motive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—At the War Office today were exhibited photographs taken from British airplanes of the havoc wrought by the Germans in the French towns evacuated by them in their retreat. These photographs show in detail the battered wrecks of public buildings and private houses, huge gaps in the streets, and general devastation everywhere. In Bapaume fires are seen burning in half a dozen parts of the town, the middle of which seems to be almost obliterated.

General F. B. Maurice, the director of military operations, stated that the Germans blew up with mines every important crossroad in all the towns they evacuated, besides crippling every public work. Dynamite was used on the municipal halls in every town, destroying not only buildings, but irreplacable records in them.

The General pointed out two towns, left untouched by British shells, in which nearly every building had been blown up by the Germans before leaving it. He remarked:

"The havoc wrought by the Germans was diabolic. British shells did trifling damage in any of the towns compared with the wanton destruction by the Germans. This unusual feature of warfare cannot be explained on the ground of strategy to help the Germans in their retreat. They were not aiming at simply hindering the advance of the British, for our men were able to get along, notwithstanding the holes made by mines.

"They blew up the buildings, scattering the wreckage everywhere, evidently for a political purpose, that is, to give warning to France that that was going to be their way of razing every French town they were oblized to surrender. In other words, they have threatened to destroy all of France which is in their hands if they are forced to keep falling back."

GAVE UP 853 SQUARE MILES.

Germans Still Held 7,126 Square Miles of France Up to Wednesday.

PARIS, March 22.—The total amount of French territory liberated from the German invaders by the Somme offensive up to yesterday was 853 square miles, situated in the four departments of Pas-de-Calais, Oise, Aisne, and Somme. It includes 366 towns and villages, the homes of 181,935 Frenchmen. The Germans are still in possession of 7,126 square miles of France.

Dr. Henri de Rothschild has given 100,000 francs for the relief of inhabitants in the liberated sections of Picardy.

SAY CIVILIANS WERE SHELLED.

Inhabitants of Rouy Assert Germans Fired 200 Shots at Village.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Wednesday, March 21.—"We would have starved if it had not been for the American Relief Commission," said a Frenchwoman in the City Hall of Nesle today, speaking for herself and her two little children, their pallid faces and high cheekbones giving evidence of their privations.

One of the greatest ordeals the people had to endure was to stand by and see their homes broken up by the Germans as the soldiers were leaving. In some instances the French inhabitants, who had been held virtually as prisoners during the German occupation, were segregated in parts of the villages while the work of destruction was going on elsewhere.

At Rouy, however, it was stated by scores of persons that the inhabitants of this village and several other villages were gathered at Rouy-le-Petit in certain houses and told to remain in them a number of hours while the Germans got away. While so herded together, they asserted, the Germans had sent 200 shells into the village, killing several persons. The funerals which were in progress in the village today lent color to the story.

Active steps are being taken by the British and French to relieve the people in the liberated zone. About the only persons seen are old men, women, and children. Boys who had attained the age of 16 years or more since the German occupation and men who were considered over the military age by the French were taken off by the Germans for work behind their lines.

MUST HOLD ST. QUENTIN LINE.

Loss of It, Paris Says, Would Force Germans to Retire to the Meuse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 22.—The fact that the Germans are beginning to offer resistance and have brought artillery into action seems to indicate that they do not intend abandoning St. Quentin and Laon without a struggle, but military critics are divided in opinion as to whether this resistance will develop into a battle on a large scale.

On the whole, it is not thought likely that the "Hindenburg lines," which the Germans say are impregnable, have been reached. Once the line of ridges through St. Quentin, St. Fere, and Laon to the Forest of St. Gobain were captured the flat country beyond would necessitate a retreat, continuing possibly to the Meuse.

The military critic, who signs himself "Colonel X.," inclines to the opinion that Hindenburg, whose past successes have been gained by manœuvres in the open, may be contemplating a strategic retreat similar to that which in 1914 led up to the battles of Tannenberg and Morhange against the Russians, when the Germans refused batle until they had reached lines established in advance. It is obvious, however, from the latest bulletins that the Allies are using prudence, maintaining contact with the Germans by light detachments of infantry and cavalry and fortifying positions as the main bodies advance.

"VICTORY AND INDEMNITY."

Must Have Both to Support War's Burdens, Says a German Banker.

AMSTERDAM, March 22, (via London.)—President Rovenstein of the Reichsbank is quoted in a Berlin telegram as saying at a meeting held in support of the new war loan:

"Only through victory can we attain that peace which will 'bring us what we need to bear the burden of the war, namely, a great war indemnity."

SEE CHILDREN NEARLY STARVED

English Correspondent Says Only Quarter of Our Food Reached French

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 23.—The London Daily News correspondent with the British armies in France writes

"It is as terrible as anything on the battlefield to see children, who have been slowly starving for a year, wandering about amid the ruin of their homes. They are wan little ghosts with bluish faces and heavy-lidded eyes who now are just losing their habitual apprehension and beginning to find reasons for smiling at the British. To be treated as the troops were today with smiling confidence by a child so thin that she could hardly stand and whose eyes were half shut through prolonged starvation is a very trying experience.

"Most of the women and children look as if they should be in a hospital. They have had no meat since September and no milk for a year, and they have forgotten what butter is like.

"But for Spanish-American organization, they would certainly have died. The Americans sent them white flour, but they never got anything but a mixture which made a dark, sticky loaf. They never received a quarter of the rations sent to them.

"In the mortuary chapel of the chateau of Guyoncourt, near Nesle, some German troops dismantled and robbed the altar and opened the coffin of a well-known Frenchman in a vault. Yet in a neighboring village they left a new and elaborate cemetery for German soldiers with posts of stones and ornamental chains and with a pensive angel of marble overlooking all. This cemetery stands among buildings recently blown up and farm implements destroyed and with the ground barricaded with fruit trees cut through."

COUSIN OF KAISER MISSING.

Airplane Piloted by Prince Friedrich Karl Fails to Return.

BERLIN, March 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Announcement is made that an airplane piloted by Prince Friedrich Karl, a cousin of Emperor William, has not returned from a raid over the lines between Arras and Peronne.

MALVY IN THE WAR COUNCIL.

Ribot Placates Socialist-Radicals by Inviting Him to Its Meetings.

PARIS, March 22.—At a meeting of the Socialist-Radical group of Deputies several members expressed regret that their group, numerically the strongest in the Chamber, should have only one representative, Louis J. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, in the Cabinet. The hope was expressed that, as a compensation, Minister Malvy would be invited to attend the meetings of the War Council.

The Matin says that Premier Ribot at once agreed to this, and also that he intends to revive the Higher Council of National Defense, of which the Minister of the Interior will be a member.

NAVY SPONSORS ASK FUNDS.

Women Who Have Named Warships Seek Aid for Orphans.

The Society of Sponsors of the United States Navy, which has tendered its services to the President and to the Secretary of the Navy, held an informal conference in this city on Wednesday at the home of the Chairman of the Northeastern Chapter, Mrs. Arthur T. Sutcliffe, 47 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Reynold T. Hall of Philadelphia, President of the society and sponsor of the U. S. S. Roe, presided at the meeting, which was well attended and presented the need of funds for the philanthropic work of the organization, the care of navy orphans. Checks payable to Mrs. Hall for this work may be forwarded through any of the New York members of the society, including Mrs. William B. Beekman, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. S. De L. Mills, Mrs. George H. Rock, Mrs. Russell C. Langdon, Mrs. Arthur T. Sutcliffe, Mrs. Albert H. Matthews, and Miss Elsie Calder.

Belgian Relief Ships Safe.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium yesterday announced that the relief ships Locksley and Voss, which sailed from New York on Feb. 11 and 15, respectively, have arrived in Rotterdam. They are the first

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FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls

Shopping Days for the Boy and Girl

Friday and Saturday are—as they should be—devoted to the needs of the young people.

The De Pinna establishment is replete with becoming outfits for the boy and girl of every age.

All the perplexing questions of their correct dress are quickly solved.

Constant contact with the best usage for over a quarter of a century has enabled De Pinna to know and supply exact requirements.

Boys' Spring Suits

English in style and tailored with the same care bestowed upon men's clothes—suits for school, dress, riding and outing use.

Norfolks of newly imported homespuns, tweeds and cassimeres, in correct Spring colorings.

From $8.75 to $22.50.

De Pinna Norfolk suits of standard imported navy serge, $15.

Spring Topcoats for School

Topcoats in coverts, homespuns and English mixtures—an assortment unequalled in this country for boys of from three to eight.

The new English "field" coat, patterned from an English officer's coat.

De Pinna reefers of navy serge for the boy from three to nine.

Also a full variety of school overcoats of imported homespuns and coverts for boys of nine to sixteen.

English Haberdashery Hats and Caps

Everything the boy needs for school or dress wear.

English silk neckwear, shirts and hosiery—complete assortments of Spring haberdashery, selected and designed for boys and young men.

Latest English styles in boys' hats and caps.

Girls' First Suits and Topcoats

An unusual range of Spring suits for girls of 10 to 14 years—made-to-measure or ready-for-service.

Special De Pinna styles in English navy serge, tan covert cloth, shepherd checks and Burella cloth for girls essaying their first suits this Spring.

Girls' topcoats of Burella cloth, tweeds, coverts, gabardines, velour checks, plain velours and navy serges.

A wide variety of made-to-order models.

De Pinna Hats for Girls of All Ages

There is a hat for every costume—suitable for every girl.

Very smart tailored hats in splits and Milans—many with contrasting facings.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

MITCHEL ASSAILS SENATOR WAGNER

Continued from Page 1.

ence to Senator Wagner. In my opinion a grave injustice has been done the Senator by Mayor Mitchel, if he made such a statement."

Senator Brown said that he would not care to predict what action the Senate would take with regard to Senator Wagner's demand for summoning the Mayor. The inevitable result of favorable action would be proceedings which might drag considerably, in the course of which the Mayor would be compelled either to prove his statement, recant and make public apology, or else be held in contempt of the Senate if the matter were followed to its ultimate conclusion. There was considerable speculation here tonight as to what would happen when the matter is brought up tomorrow.

Papers in the injunction proceedings begun by the Rockaway-Pacific Corporation, which is a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific, were served this afternoon on Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis; with Adjt. Gen. Louis F. Stotesbury, State Engineer Frank M. Williams, and State Superintendent of Public Works General W. W. Wotherspoon, as members of the Military Condemnation Commission, named as defendants.

The temporary injunction, which remains in force for ten days unless earlier dissolved, was granted by Judge Henry G. Ward of the United States Circuit Court. Arguments on the order to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be granted will be made before Judge George W. Ray of the United States Circuit Court in New York City on Wednesday next.

The injunction enjoins the members of the condemnation commission from filing their maps and survey of the land to be seized in the interest of the Federal Government with the Secretary of State or the County Clerk of Queens. The filing of the maps and papers is necessary to complete the seizure of the lands by the State, under the special act passed by the Legislature several weeks ago to meet the situation which has arisen in connection with the Rockaway fortification project.

The suit was brought on behalf of the Rockaway Pacific Corporation by Gordon M. Buck, a lawyer of 165 Broadway. In his complaint he declared that in addition to the cost of the land to be seized there would be consequential damages aggregating $1,250,000.

As ground for the injunction, he sited a constitutional provision which requires the State when seizures of land is contemplated to appropriate a sufficient sum to pay for all the land and all incidental damage claims before title can be taken. In this instance an appropriation of only $1,000,000 has been made for the purpose.

Attached to the complaint are affidavits relating to the value of the land made by William M. Greve, Joseph P. Day, and David Porter as realty experts. Mr. Greve swore that on the basis of realty values in the neighborhood, the land to be seized was worth more than $2,000,000. Mr. Day swore that it was worth "in excess of $1,932,000. Mr. Porter swore that the value of the land would exceed $2,000,000.

The appearance of Mr. Greve as a realty expert in the Rockaway matter caused considerable comment, inasmuch as he is closely affiliated with realty interests controlled by ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, who figured in the sale of the Seaside Park to the City of New York, and is known as a close friend of Mayor Mitchel.

Senators Brown and Wagner in the debate today denounced the action of the Rockaway Pacific Corporation as "unpatriotic" and "pernicious."

The report that the Rockaway Pacific Corporation was preparing to enjoin the State from seizing the land needed for the Rockaway Point fortification project reached the Capitol before the Senate and Assembly convened this forenoon. It had the effect of entirely disarranging the program for the day's session.

After an hour's session the Senate adjourned for conferences. When it resumed Senator Brown took the floor.

"Mr. President," he said, "I desire to make a statement. Word was received from a responsible quarter that there might not be any further delay in the final disposition of the Rockaway question. Accordingly a conference was called of the majority and of the minority to consider what should be done. General Wotherspoon assured the conference that no delay that was likely to take place in the passing of any bill by the Legislature at this session would interfere with the development of the defense at Rockaway.

"The majority Senators were of the opinion that the matter needed further consideration and, in view of this statement and relying upon it, will take further time to consider the subject.

"The majority are not satisfied with the influences that are at work in preventing and hindering the acquisition of the lands desired by the Federal Government, and will do all in their power to prevent such unpatriotic opposition from carrying out its purpose, and we have under consideration at the present time the plan of proceeding at whatever cost to the condemnation of this land that is necessary for a Federal fort, conveying it to the National Government and taking such necessary precaution for the protection of the Treasury of the State as may be required.

"From the information derived from General Wotherspoon, it seems now likely that there will be no substantial consequential damages if an adequate right of way is acquired and provided by the Senate, and at the present time it is our intention, through the office of the Attorney General and the commission, and if need be, by the passage of supplementary legislation, to provide for such right of way."

Senator Wagner then took the floor. "We of the minority," he said, "have been disgusted with the unpatriotic conduct of those who, in this crisis, for selfish ends have sought to promote an unholy bargain between the city, the Federal Government, and private land owners."

After the Senate had adjourned Senator Brown was asked whom he had in mind when he made his reference to "unpatriotic opposition."

"Well, it wasn't the New York City administration," he replied. "That ought to make it reasonably clear to whom and what I alluded. I think the city officials meant to do the right thing, although they acted unwisely in trying to put through a transaction in which the State was involved, and for which the consent of a body that they did not control was required, without prior consultation."

"Did you refer to the Democratic minority?" Senator Brown was asked.

"The minority, according to Senator Wagner, is in accord with the majority in this matter," said the Senator. "What I had reference to in particular was the pernicious attempt by private landowners to embarrass the State and Federal Governments at a time like this by questioning the good faith of the State government which had given them the right to go into the Court of Claims for the adjudication of any differences that might grow out of the condemnation proceedings. They must have known that justice would have been done them there."

MAYOR DENOUNCES WAGNER.

Attacks Senator as Working in Interest of Germany.

Mayor Mitchel, in a bitter attack last evening upon certain members of the Legislature whom he blames for defeating his plan for taking title to the land at Rockaway Point needed by the United States Government for a fortification site, said:

"It would appear that certain members of the Legislature are working in the interest of the German Government."

Without being asked to whom he referred, the Mayor continued:

"Of course you know whom I mean, don't you? I mean Bob Wagner."

Robert F. Wagner is State Senator from the Sixteenth New York District. He has been mentioned recently as the possible Tammany candidate for Mayor this Fall.

The Mayor was plainly wrought up over the latest developments in the controversy regarding the Rockaway Point site, and made public a letter he had written on March 10 to the Rockaway Condemnation Commission, appointed recently by the Legislature and headed by Adjt. Gen. Louis Stotesbury, to condemn the land needed by the Federal Government.

This is the Mayor's letter to the Condemnation Commission:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor,
March 10, 1917.

To the Honorable the Commission Created by Chapter 13 of the Laws of 1917.

Gentlemen: Your Chairman has addressed to me a letter, under date of March 9, apprising me of the fact that the commission created by Chapter 13 of the laws of 1917 is being urged to prompt action by the Federal Government to bring about, under the terms of that act, the acquisition by the State of land deemed necessary by the Federal Government for the establishment of defensive works at Rockaway Beach, County of Queens, New York City, in order that the State may turn these lands over to the United States Government and permit the immediate establishment of coast defenses planned for that point. The communication of your Chairman reads in part as follows:

The alleged owners of certain uplands designated in these areas and claimants of lands between mean high and mean low water in this area have communicated with the Governor of the State of New York, indicating an intention to apply for an injunction restraining the State from appropriating this land, which injunction, if granted, will seriously and materally delay the construction of the defensive works deemed by the Federal Government as essential and necessary for the defense of the City of New York, basing their intention to apply for an injunction on the alleged fact that the $1,000,000 appropriated by the Legislature is inadequate to meet the claims which they expect to establish.

It therefore becomes a matter of very grave importance to the commission to know what the attitude of the authorities of the City of New York would be in the matter of its rights within the area referred to in regard to its compensation for the appropriation of its rights, or what claims, if any, it will make for compensation for such rights as pertains to the city and which may be taken.

In reply permit me to point out that there need be no delay in placing the United States Government in possession of this site, so necessary to the defenses of the City of New York. Under Chapter 13 of the Laws of 1917 the State has power to take possession immediately without waiting for any determination of cost.

Further, permit me to point out the following: The City of New York, acting through myself as Mayor, and the Controller, when approached some time ago by the Federal authorities in this matter, stated that, when empowered by the Legislature, it would make a gift to the Federal Government of all its right, title, and interest to any of the lands, whether upland or under water, to which it lays claim of ownership within the tract designated for a Government reservation.

This the city was willing to do as a contribution to the cause of national defense and as a matter of patriotic duty. It was urged at the same time by the Federal authorities that the city make with the owners of the upland which the Federal Government proposed to purchase an adjustment affecting those parcels under water and lying adjacent to the tract desired by the Federal Government, which would permit the owners of the upland to secure title and possession to parcels lying between the tract to be taken for coast defenses and a 100-foot marginal way to be laid out along the Jamaica Bay bulkhead line, which would remain the property of the city.

This action was urged upon the city authorities by the Federal authorities upon the ground that the price named by the upland owners to the Federal authorities was predicated on effecting the above-named adjustment, carrying with it a means of access by the said upland owners from the mainland of Rockaway Point to the remainder of the holdings of these owners on the point of the peninsula, from which they would otherwise be entirely cut off by the intervening Government reservation and by water.

This the city authorities agreed to do, again solely with the object of conveniencing the national Government and securing the prompt construction of the necessary fortifications, but realizing also the increased municipal tax income to be expected from these lands when filled and improved and held in private ownership. Negotiations were opened, and, despite the fact that the upland owners laid claim to title to the lands which the city was asked to convey to them, and, despite the further fact that the Corporation Counsel advised that these owners possessed an undoubted easement of access over the said lands, a price was fixed and agreed upon at 50 per cent. of the full fee value of these lands as appraised by the real estate representative of the Department of Finance.

An enabling act to permit the gift of the city lands within the proposed Government reservation was drawn, transmitted to the Legislature, and enacted into law. An enabling act permitting the conveyance for value of the city lands adjacent to the Government reservation and inshore of the proposed marginal way was transmitted to the Legislature and was made the vehicle of political attack upon the city administration by self-seeking politicians in the Legislature. The bill was withdrawn and the Legislature, in its place, enacted Chapter 13 of the Laws of 1917, which permits the State to take in condemnation the lands within the lines of the proposed Government reservation. Part of these lands are those which the upland owners proposed to sell to the United States Government at an agreed price, which, I am informed, was fixed at $700,000; part are the lands which the city proposed to give to the United States Government. The Legislature has appropriated $1,000,000 to cover awards.

At the time the State Senate was considering the bill, which later became Chapter 13 of the Laws of 1917, and the falsehoods concerning the position and intentions of the city government uttered by Senators Foley, Wagner, and others, were being given wide circulation, I called attention to the fact that a condemnation of the lands within the proposed Government reservation would result in cutting off the upland owners from all access to their remaining lands upon the point of the peninsula, and would undoubtedly result in the award of heavy consequential damages to those owners. I also called attention to the fact that condemnation usually results in an award higher than a price negotiated at private sale, and that for both these reasons the State might expect to pay a sum very considerably in excess of the price at which these lands had been offered to the United States Government.

I am informed, and the Chairman of your commission has verbally confirmed the information, that the United States Government proposed to reimburse the State only to the extent of the price which the Federal Government, under the adjustment reached with the city, would have been called upon to pay at private sale, namely, $700,000. The amount of any award in excess of that sum will, therefore, become a State charge; and as the City of New York bears through taxation upward of 70 per cent. of the cost of all State outlays, the City of New York must expect to pay a very substantial proportion of the difference between the award ultimately made to these upland owners and the agreed price of $700,000. I fully expect that that difference will represent a very large sum of money.

Further permit me to point out that under the adjustment proposed between the city, the United States Government, and the upland owners, the city would have been called upon to pay out nothing whatsoever, but would, on the contrary, have received some $80,000 as consideration for its claim of title to the land under water which it proposed to convey to the upland owners.

Since, therefore, the Legislature has put the city in this position where it must look forward to a heavy charge on account of the prospective award to the upland owners, there would appear to be no reason whatsoever why the city should remit to the State its claim for compensation for the lands under water, to which it claims title, within the lines of the proposed Government reservation. Such award out of the State Treasury as it may receive in the course of these condemnation proceedings for its title to these lands, will prove a partial offset to the cost of the condemnation of the privately owned land which the Legislature by its action proposes to saddle on the taxpayers of the City of New York.

On behalf of the city, therefore, I beg leave to notify you that for the foregoing reasons the city will not make a gift of any of its property on Rockaway Point to the State, although it has been at all times willing, and would still be glad, to make a gift of this land to the United States Government for the purpose of establishing the coast fortifications so necessary to our adequate national defense.

Very truly yours,
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL
Mayor.

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The Final Clearance of Every Man's Left-over Suit and Overcoat in Stock.
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Many are in Weights Suitable for Spring; formerly priced $18 and $22.50.
The last two days—today and Saturday of what was the most prosperous year for GIMBELS since this new-old store came to New York.
Smart styles in plenty of variety and all sizes included.
Descriptions are omitted in the face of such a convincing argument as this clearance price. To own GIMBEL clothes for money like this is enough to make many men come here right after breakfast.
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Special at $19
BY "special" we mean that this coat usually sells at a higher price, but we do not feel that it is necessary to quote that price in order to bring home to you the value of this superbly tailored garment. It is a knee-length coat made of flexible Oxford Grey Cloth, with plain or silk faced lapels, possessing all that snap and go which can be found only in garments created and sold exclusively by Saks.
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ADVERTISEMENT.

The Child Adoption Committee of the Free Synagogue Social Service is looking for a home for the adoption of two children, a sister and brother, who ought not to be separated—attractive children, aged six and five years, respectively.

Homes are also desired for a boy of eight and a girl of five.

There is an urgent need of Jewish homes in which Jewish children can be placed temporarily pending their adoption. There must be homes willing to shelter a child for a week or weeks until it can be legally and permanently adopted.

In addition to such homes as would volunteer to care for children, Jewish homes are sought to which payment would be made for the temporary care of children.

Communications should be addressed to Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, Chairman Child Adoption Committee, Free Synagogue, 24 West 90th St.

EUROPEAN WAR.

Current History Magazine of The New York Times gives month-by-month, by leaders of all the nations involved, an exact account of what is proceeding. Cartoons, maps, charts, and diagrams. Twenty-five cents a copy—$3 a year.

6,000 POULTRYMEN FIGHT BAFF CORNER

Independents United in Effort to Keep Boycott Alive Until Prices Drop.

MORE DISORDER IN STORES

Son Creates Situation Closely Paralleling That of 1914, When Barnet Baff Was Killed.

The poultry boycott declared by the slaughter house men and retail dealers against the receivers of poultry in the West Washington Market held firm yesterday and the lines between the opposing sides became sharply drawn. Every one in touch with the situation seemed to regard it as a fight to a finish.

The fight is between some 6,000 independent operators and one man, Harry Baff, the son and business successor of Barnet Baff, who was shot and killed in the market in the Fall of 1914 after he had fought his way through bitter competition to a position of power. The police theory of the murder has always been that the death of Baff was inspired by some of his business enemies, and while the investigation that followed was going on Harry Baff defiantly made this charge and announced that he would carry on his father's business without yielding to any hostile pressure.

Two men alleged to have been hired to commit the crime are now in the death house at Sing Sing awaiting execution, and six others, charged with having dealt directly with the slayers, are under indictment for murder.

Practically all of the poultry consumed by Jewish families here arrives from Western shippers at the West Washington Market, where men known as "track buyers" and "receivers" acquire large quantities of it by buying it from commission men in the market who represent the shippers or by buying it direct from the shippers themselves. These "track buyers" then resell their poultry to dealers and slaughter house men who supply the retail trade.

The situation was made acute by Harry Baff's operations, for not only is he a receiver, but he also owns four large retail stores and controls the policy of several others owned by men allied with him. While the mass of dealers have closed their stores and slaughterhouses, Harry Baff has been buying nearly all of the poultry in sight and selling it at retail in his retail stores and those of his associates.

Yesterday, according to reports from the market, he bought three carloads of poultry at 26 cents a pound and a larger quantity at 23 cents, being practically the only buyer, and sold to consumers at 28 cents a pound through his stores in Harlem, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Brownsville. His allies also sold at this price through their stores, while the dealers maintaining the boycott, declaring that they could not pay Baff's wholesale prices and meet this retail figure, practically did no business.

One result of this situation was disorder about some of the stores controlled by Baff. Women, sympathizing with the boycotters, surrounded the stores and uttered threats that, in some instances, caused the proprietors to close up.

The condition of the market as seen by The Producers Price Current seemed favorable for the dealers. It was described as follows:

"The market is pretty nearly tied up with 80 or 90 per cent. of the slaughterhouses closed and nearly all retail shops in all parts of Greater New York. The five cars in today have gradually worked out, going largely out of town, though a few were taken by regular dealers. Sales reported have generally been at 24 cents for fowls, but we hear of some offering a shade lower. The outlook is very uncertain for balance of the week. Considerable quantities of poultry are to come by Saturday, and unless the boycotting and strikes are over, prices will naturally be considerably lower. Very little poultry other than fowls in the cars, and being put out on about the same basis as yesterday."

SEES HUSBAND; REVIVES.

Convict's Wife Has Chance for Life After "Deathbed Visit."

A fighting chance for life has come to Mrs. Matilda Quinn since her husband, John Quinn, arrived from Sing Sing to pay her what was supposed to be a death-bed visit. Physicians at Bellevue said yesterday that though they had almost exhausted their means to keep a spark of life in her while her husband was on the way, permitted to come as the result of a request conveyed from her to Governor Whitman by the hospital authorities, her condition had improved markedly since the reunion.

Pacifist Activities.

The "unofficial commission" of the Emergency Peace Federation, continued its sessions yesterday at the Holland House. A meeting in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night, at which Dr. David Starr Jordan and other pacifist leaders, will speak and the sending to Washington next week of a sub-committee to lay peace arguments before the members of Congress and the President, were two courses of action which the commission decided upon late yesterday afternoon.

LEFT FRANCE WITH FLEET.

Liner Espagne, Convoyed Out of Bordeaux, Reaches New York.

The French liner Espagne, which sailed for Bordeaux on March 11, arrived here yesterday. She left the mouth of the Gironde on March 12 with a fleet which had been assembled there, including the French liner Martinique and several Norwegian ships. They were escorted by mine sweepers and heavily armed patrol boats through the most dangerous waters.

Forty-three soldiers and marines from the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off Newfoundland, were passengers in the steerage on leave of absence. The ship carried a total of 231 passengers, 53 first class, 80 second class, and 98 third class.

Tanzer Jury Still Out.

The jury in the Rae Tanzer perjury case remained locked up all day yesterday, after having spent Wednesday night under guard in the Knickerbocker Hotel. At midnight last night, after having been deadlocked for thirty-one hours, they were still unable to agree, and were returned to the hotel and locked up for the night.

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Our Spring Suits For Men at $24.75

for you will then realize why one fabric is better suited to you than another, why one style will appear to better advantage than another. The assortment of models and fabrics permits the exercise of personal choice more than ever before.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway

Motor Robes for Spring $6.94

We still have some of these lightweight robes of all wool covert cloth in several shades of tan, gray or olive. Size 54x72 inches. Finished with four rows of silk stitching. The material, purchased from a manufacturer of men's clothing, is of much better quality than that usually used for motor robes.

Macy's—[illegible] Floor, 34th St.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clock, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clock. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Jot It Down In a Loose-Leaf Memo.

Memory plays so many tricks that careful business men do not trust it. Loose-leaf Memorandum Books, with real Morocco covers, alphabetical indices and fillers in vest pocket, medium and larger sizes.

37c to $4.39

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

The Lansdowne $2.74

The new styles, the new shades and the old price make this hat a particularly interesting buy. Made exclusively for Macy's, of good materials by good hatters. Several styles in olive, brown, drab, stone and other shades.

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Mr. L. C. Kearney has collected this important information and put it into a convenient desk book. It gives terms, forms, tables and usages in all lines of business, including Finance, Real Estate, Insurance, Law, Railroading and Shipping. It is a book of how to do things and what is what.

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solves the problem:

"It is agreed by all that the essential relation of America to international affairs is summed up in the words **Conciliation, Arbitration, and Democracy.** It is therefore vitally essential that war should be considered as the very last resort in international differences.

"In almost every war of modern times a little delay with time to get a better understanding would have prevented hostilities. The present crisis offers no exception to this. While we seem to be on the brink of war, there is **no unity of agreement** as to **what is the cause of this war** or **what good result** our entrance as a belligerent can possibly accomplish.

"No single overt act, however brutal, especially when purely incidental and not directed primarily against us, affords any adequate cause for war, and a mere violation of international law does not demand that we should inflict **upon the people of Germany** and **upon ourselves** such an awful penalty.

"Moreover, no one can claim that we have been absolutely true to international law. Technically, an armed merchant ship **has no right at sea.**

"ONE WAY OUT can be found in the establishment of a **joint high commission** of deputies representing the Empire of Germany on the one hand and the United States on the other. Such joint high commissions have been found most useful in adjusting differences, and especially where the PEOPLE on the two sides **have no hatred toward each other.**

"In the nineteenth century alone there have been 247 such joint high commissions. To about 80 of them the United States was a party. In nearly every case the results were most successful. For instance, by such means George Washington and John Adams avoided war with England and with France respectively **under greater provocation** than exists today.

"There are apparently no difficulties of importance in the way of such a joint high commission by which all injuries done by German ships should be sent to arbitration, and an adjustment made as fair and equitable as any could be in the Misery, Distress and Desperation of international war.

"Discussion face to face is much more satisfactory than the writing of an ultimatum. 'There can be nothing final between friends.'"

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I was intensely interested by the very first record that was played for us. The black disc which upon many a machine had sent its typical talking-machine tone to my ears—the selfsame disc under the sound box of the Vocalion filled the room with the wonderful throbbing tone of a 'cello.

Ah, here was *genuine* music. I fairly could see the swing of the bow, the strong, nimble fingers of the 'cellist leaping upon the strings.

And then there was a voice—a famous and familiar tenor voice. A top note was sounded with bell-like sweetness and clarity, and the lower register never vibrated more richly in the great auditorium where first I heard this marvelous voice.

Of course before we heard any more we had determined that there was a place in our home for the Vocalion.

It was not until later that we understood the full significance of the Vocalion expression device—the Graduola. How greatly the actual practice of musicianship adds to the pleasure of listening to music, experience alone can disclose.

Conservative, cultured men and women will welcome this delightful new musical instrument into their homes. Its artistic worth will elevate it to a place among favorite books, old friends and the other worth-while contacts that add the rose hues to life.

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TERMS AS LOW AS $5 MONTHLY

M'GRAW'S MEN HIT HARD AND OFTEN, WINNING AN EASY VICTORY OVER HOUSTON

GIANTS ENTERTAIN GUESTS WITH BATS

Entice Unsuspecting Houston Players to Marlin and Flay Them Mercilessly.

THE STATISTICS ARE 17 TO 6

Robertson, Burns, and Herzog Get a Four-Bagger and Single Apiece in One Tempestuous Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Tex., March 22.—Five home runs over a short right field fence and the legitimate four-base drive over the centre field wall furnished the features of a game between the Giants and the Houston Buffaloes here this afternoon. By scoring eight runs in the first inning, the Giants ruined the affair as a contest, but later in the game the Texas Leaguers were within two runs of a tie score. At the finish the Giants put on high speed again and the final score was 17 to 6.

A strong wind blowing toward right field not only carried hits out of the park, but it handicapped the pitchers sadly. The Giants struck twenty-one effective blows at Hiett and Utt, eight of them being registered in the first round, when Hiett pitched to thirteen men before he could get the side out. In this big inning Robertson, Burns, and Herzog each made a home run and a single, each being up twice. The old Corsicana record of nine home runs in one game was threatened for awhile, for Middleton later punched one over the wall and two of the visitors did the same. Quite a collection of two-base hits was added to this mess of four-baggers.

The long hits, Bill Brennan's umpiring, and Germany Schaefer's steal of home kept the spectators well entertained, though they did not do much rooting after the first inning, when Houston led off with a pair of runs.

Fred Anderson and Bill Rariden went into action as the first New York battery. With one out and a man on base, J. McCarty hit one over the fence. Some folks thought the Giants were in for a beating, but they began drumming Hiett right away for run after run.

From the second inning to the seventh the Giants scored only twice, while the Texans picked away at Anderson for three more runs.

Middleton and Lew McCarty went to work in the fifth inning. Middleton flashed a dazzling array of curves, and the visitors made only two hits off him in the last five rounds. One of these was Stellbauer's drive over the centre field fence in the seventh inning.

Utt, the second Houston pitcher, got by for one inning, but in the seventh and eighth he was pounded for eight hits and seven runs. In the eighth frame Schaefer ran for Kauff, and after cutting up some capers at third base he stole home.

The Giants will make their final appearance here tomorrow afternoon in a game with the Waco team, champions of the Texas League.

Infielder Baird, the Louisiana college student who reported here a week ago and had been assigned to act as a utility man for the regulars on the trip north, quit today and started back to Baton Rouge, where he will re-enter the University of Louisiana. Baird had never signed a contract, and when one was offered him yesterday he informed Manager McGraw that he could not consider it at this time, as his people object to his playing professional baseball. If Baird changes his mind when he finishes college he may get another trial.

The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	HOUSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	5	2	4	3	0	Hem'way,3b	5	1	2	0	2
Murray,lf	1	0	1	0	0	Britton,2b	5	1	0	2	3
Herzog,2b	5	1	2	2	2	J. M'C'ty,cf	4	1	2	4	0
Young,2b	1	0	0	1	2	Northern,rf	5	0	2	1	0
Robertson,rf	5	1	2	0	1	Stellbauer,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Zim'man,3b	4	2	2	0	0	Newnam,1b	4	1	1	14	0
Schner,2b	0	0	0	0	0	Smith,ss	2	0	0	1	8
Fletcher,ss	5	1	1	2	2	Noyes,c	3	1	1	0	1
Lobert,ss	0	0	0	0	0	Querey,c	1	0	0	0	0
Kauff,cf	4	2	1	0	0	Hiett,p	3	0	1	0	1
Thorpe,cf	0	0	0	0	0	Utt,p	1	0	0	0	1
Holke,1b	5	2	2	8	1						
Rariden,c	3	1	1	6	0	Total	37	6	10	24	11
L. M'Carty,c	2	2	2	4	0						
Anderson,p	2	1	2	0	1						
Middleton,p	3	1	1	1	0						
aSchaefer	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	45	17	21	27	10						

a—Ran for Kauff in eighth inning.

Errors—Young, Zimmerman, Hemingway, Smith.

New York	8	1	0	0	1	0	3	4	.	—17
Houston	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	—6

Two-base hits — Northern, Hemingway, Newnam, L. McCarty. Home runs—J. McCarty, Herzog, Robertson, Burns, Middleton, Stellbauer. Stolen bases—Kauff, (2.) Robertson, Burns, Schaefer, Holke, L. McCarty. Double plays—Herzog and Fletcher, Lobert, Young, and Holke. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 2; off Middleton, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Houston, 7. Hit by pitched balls—By Hiett, 1; by Utt, 1. Hits—Off Anderson, 8 in four innings; off Hiett, 13 in five innings. Struck out—By Anderson, 5; by Middleton, 4. Wild pitch—Hiett. Time of game —Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brennan.

TENER TO SEE FIRST FRAY.

Denies National League Will Aid New Owners of St. Louis Club.

President John K. Tener announced yesterday that he would attend the opening of the baseball season at Cincinnati, where the Reds will play the St. Louis Cardinals. All the seats in the park have been sold for the opening game on April 12.

President Tener said that there was no truth in the report that the National League would come to the financial aid of the new St. Louis owners if they failed to raise $350,000 within sixty days, as the terms of their option requires.

The National League President stated that all the clubs in the league were owned independently and that no change would be made in this policy. He stated that most encouraging reports had been received from the new organization, which has appointed Branch Rickey, former business manager of the St. Louis Browns, as its President.

CORDIER IN SQUASH FINAL.

Defeats Knapp and Will Meet Bull for Yale Club Title.

Playing in exceptional form, Auguste J. Cordier, Yale Club champion, yesterday defeated W. J. Knapp in the semi-final round of the Squash Club's squash tennis tournament, and earned the right to oppose Charles M. Bull, Jr., in the final match to decide the winner of the championship title. Cordier was at the top of his game throughout yesterday's competition, and downed his rival in straight games without really being forced to extend himself by scores of 16-6, 15-8. Cordier and Bull are scheduled to play for the championship tomorrow.

MILTON CORNELL ADVANCES.

Will Meet His Brother, I. H. Cornell, in Columbia Club Squash Today.

Milton L. Cornell, President of the National Squash Tennis Association, won his way through the second round of the championship squash tennis tournament at the Columbia Club yesterday by defeating Harold Kellock in straight games, by scores of 15—11, 15—7. This victory puts Cornell in the semifinal competition against his brother, I. H. Cornell, and these two will be opponents today to decide who will face H. Duncan Bulkley in the final match for the championship title.

Braves Defeat Athletics.

MIAMI, Fla., March 22.—The Braves defeated the Athletics here today by 9 to 4.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston Nationals	9	11	1
Philadelphia Americans	4	10	2

Batteries—Tyler, Barnes, Allen, and Gowdy; Nabors, Selbold, Anderson, and Schang.

WHEAT SIGNS A CONTRACT.

Agreement with Dodgers Calls for Bonus if He Hits .300.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 22.—With the signing of Buck Wheat this morning Casey Stengel is the only Dodger outside of the fold. Wheat's contract calls for the highest salary paid to any outfielder in the National League, with the exception of Bob Bescher, who holds a war-time contract. The contract provides a certain sum, with a bonus if he hits .300 or better. Last year Buck hit .312, and he feels confident that he will do even better this year. The only stipulation President Ebbets made regarding the bonus is that the financial condition of the Brooklyn club at the end of the 1917 season will warrant its payment.

Stengel having reached an agreement, the Dodgers will leave here with twenty-six players. There is still a possibility that Mike Mowrey will reach a decision of some kind by April 1, judging from his letter of two weeks ago. Olson, however, who has been playing at third base during the games here, will more than likely remain in that position.

In the eight-inning practice game this morning Dell and Cadore pitched for the Yannigans and Appleton and Marquard for the Regulars. Wheat marked his first workout by lifting the ball over the right field fence, with two men on the bases. The game was won by the Regulars, 8 to 5.

GLEASON HAS HARD FIGHT.

Lack of Entries Mars Amateur Title Boxing Tourney.

Robert Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, metropolitan champion at 145 pounds, encountered an unexpected snag last night in the tournament to decide the metropolitan amateur boxing titles at the New York Athletic Club. Gleason departed from his regular class to seek further laurels in the 158-pound division, and the 145-pound champion was forced to his utmost to obtain the judges' award at the end of three interesting rounds. A. Kaufmann, Trinity Club, was opposed to Gleason, and the Trinity Club boxer, making good use of his natural advantages in weight and bulk, carried the fight to Gleason throughout.

On several occasions Kaufmann landed cleanly with effective blows to Gleason's face and jaw, which shook the latter up; but Gleason invariably came back and peppered his rival about the face and stomach with stiff and well-directed blows, which gained him the honors. Kaufmann had previously scored a surprising victory over Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., in his first bout in this class.

T. J. Hughes, Paulist A. C., successfully competed in two bouts in the 135-pound class, winning the first over G. Shapiro, Educational Alliance, by the judges' decision, and annexing his second win over P. J. Mahoney, unattached, by means of a clean knock-out in one round. In this class also J. Sullivan, the Union Settlement A. C. boxer, scored over M. Heller, Trinity Club, in one round, the referee stopping the bout.

An unusual dearth in the number of entries has marked the tourney this year. In two days only sixteen bouts have been decided in the eight championship classes. The semi-final and final bouts will be decided tomorrow night.

DAVIS BILL IS DELAYED.

Assemblyman Malone Defends Present Boxing Law in Session.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Assemblyman John G. Malone of Albany, father of the law under which boxing is conducted in this State at present, delayed the progress of the Davis bill repealing that law, which came up in the Assembly today on order of second reading. The bill, which was introduced at the demand of Governor Whitman, will be considered Tuesday morning.

In criticising the measure Mr. Malone said that it interfered with the "rights of the red-blooded men of the State." He asserted that to pass it meant taking away State revenues. The bill, he said, suggested no way of replacing that revenue.

This action in the Assembly was rather a surprise, as it has been expected that the repeal of the boxing law would meet its only obstacles in the Senate. However, it is believed here that today's delay was merely temporary, because the Governor wants the law repealed, and his friends in the Assembly are too powerful to allow a handful to thwart him.

RIVERS IS TO BOX DUFFY.

Mexican Lightweight to Make Local Reappearance Tonight.

Joe Rivers, the Mexican lightweight champion, who has not been seen in action in a local ring for several years, will make his reappearance in local ring competition this evening, at the Harlem Sporting Club, where is is scheduled to oppose Jimmy Duffy, the aggressive west side lightweight.

At the New Polo A. A. this evening two ten-round bouts will be the features of the program, the principals being Willie Doyle vs. Pete Doyle, and Johnny Molineri vs. Jerry Murphy.

The Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn also will stage two ten-round events this evening, the first being between Teddy Jacobs and Frankie Wilson, while in the other Ray West will oppose Paul Edwards.

Giants Release Baker to Pelicans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—The New York National League Club today released infielder Howard Baker to New Orleans of the Southern Association.

Backed by the same old standards!

Quality that was never better.

Spring suits.

Spring overcoats.

Backed with "your money back if you want it."

Spring hats, shoes and fixings up to the same high quality mark, too.

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Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

RAIN HALTS YANKS WITH SCORE A TIE

High's Bat Enables Regulars to Get a Draw—Vote for Military Drill Unanimous.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 22.—The Yankees played a practice game of nine innings this afternoon, and only a kindly dispensation of the weather permitted them to do that. The field was too muddy for work in the forenoon, and they did their military task on the race track. The sun came out long enough to dry the field for playing in the afternoon, but rain prevented any extra innings, the score standing at a 2 to 2 tie between the regulars and second team.

The afternoon was cloudy and the light poor for batting. The batting, accordingly, was too scattered to yield much in scoring, and though men reached first in fairly large numbers there was too little stickwork to help them further, and three double plays also clogged their progress.

The Yankees had not had any dark day batting before, and excellent pitching was made additionally puzzling by the gloom. Two lefthanders, Cullop and Mogridge, bothered the left-handed hitters, except Hugh High, exceedingly. They kept the hits scattered, and, moreover, Mogridge throttled an uprising in the ninth inning by fanning Baker after Pipp had opened with a base hit. Mogridge had a puzzling assortment, and the erstwhile home-run king struck out for the first time this year. He fished for a high one on his third strike, and was completely nonplussed by the crafty Mogridge.

William Piercy showed pitching of an improved brand. His control was good. The second team got to him in the fourth inning for singles by Bankston, Baumann, and Gedeon, and these, with an infield, netted out all the scoring done by the second team. Shocker was in fine form in the last four innings, and whipped a fast moist fling past the second-teamers which made their bats useless.

It was the bludgeon of Hugh High which enabled the regulars to play a tie. High landed for a home run and two two-baggers, batting which was additionally meritorious in view of the clever work of the pitchers and the atmospherical handicap. He hit for a home run in the first inning, though the ball would have been caught on a roomier field. His double batted Alexander home in the ninth inning after Alexander had doubled. Jesse Tannehill, International League umpire, called the balls and strikes.

The players of the Yankee squad have come out unanimously for military training. Having heard that some of the teams had taken a vote to show whether or not they favored the martial aspect of training, the Yankees have taken one of their own. They declare that the work has not interfered with their baseball, and that it has proved enjoyable and interesting. They have cut out some of their callisthenics, and with that they like the military work greatly and propose to go on with it.

William Fleischmann, New York Yankee rooter, joined the camp this evening and will make the trip north with the team.

The score by innings:

Second team ..	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2 5 1
Regulars	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	8 8

Batteries—Second team, Cullop, Mogridge, Nunamaker, and Olsen; regulars, Piercy, Shocker, Walters, and Alexander. Hits—By Miller, Bankston, Baumann, 2; Gedeon, High, 3; Maisel, 3; Pipp, Walters, Alexander. Home run—High. Two-base hits—Hugh, 2; Alexander. Stolen bases—Maisel, Magee. Double plays—Baumann, Knaupp, and Baumann; Aragon, Gedeon, and Baumann; Peck, Maisel, and Pipp. Hits—Off Cullop, 4 in five innings; off Mogridge, 4 in four innings; off Piercy, 4 in five innings; off Shocker, 1 in four innings. Errors—Olsen, Gilhooley, Maisel, Peckinpaugh.

BALLYMENDAL HOME FIRST.

Whitaker Rides Own Horse to Victory in Essex Steeplechase.

LONDON, March 22.—The Essex Steeplechase of $3,750, second to receive $250, and third $125, for five-year-olds and upward, which was the feature of the closing day of the Gatwick meeting, was run today over a course of four miles and was won easily by P. Whitaker's Ballymendal, ridden by his owner. The winner finished twenty lengths ahead of Captain Whitworth's Bill Basil, with Barnett in the saddle. Mrs. Hastings's Kingsworthy was third, six lengths behind. Twenty-five entries were received, and twelve horses faced the starter.

OPPOSES NEW RACE TRACK.

Thoroughbred Horse Body Frowns on More Plants in Maryland.

There is little likelihood of a new race track in Maryland, according to William P. Riggs, Secretary of the Maryland Jockey Club, who was in this city yesterday arranging for the coming race meet at Pimlico. The Thoroughbred Horse Association, members of which form the largest part of the support accorded to the Maryland tracks, has declared itself opposed to the establishment of any new racing plants in that State. Members of that association have declared that they will not race their horses on any new track. No special venture is mentioned in the action taken by the Thoroughbred Horse Association, but the only new track seriously contemplated is the Bengies course, which is situated between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.

Mr. Riggs also stated that the four Maryland racing associations had agreed that no stall rent should be charged for the horsemen for the coming meetings. This is following the lead set by Pimlico. Stakes also will be increased, the minimum purse at Bowie and Havre de Grace being placed at $600, while at Laurel and Pimlico no purse less than $700 will be given. The Pimlico officials also have decided to cater to the three-year-olds more liberally, and at least one race each day will be held for horses of that age. The leading three-year-old stake for the coming meeting will be the Preakness, which, in addition to $2,500 added money, will carry with it possession of the famous Woodlawn Trophy, which has been out of competition for many years.

MISS WELD IS STAR IN FIGURE SKATING

Boston Girl Captures Women's National Title by Notable Display of Skill.

Miss Theresa Weld of Boston won the national woman's amateur figure skating championship on the ice rink of the Hippodrome's big stage yesterday in an exhibition match which the judges proclaimed the most creditable ever shown by a woman skater in an event of this kind. There was a large entry for the title, although two of New York's most promising candidates, Mrs. Rosemary Beresford and Miss Rosaline E. Dunn, were unable to compete.

Miss Weld's skating was a revelation, and after she had been on the ice a few moments it was easily seen that she was far superior to the other contestants. The Boston champion is small of stature, but skates with grace and perfect ease. There was scarcely a flaw in her performance of the figures which were prescribed in the competition for the championship. She executed the wide sweeping outer edge and loops, changing from the outer to the inner edge in perfect rhythm with the music.

Not only did Miss Weld win the woman's title, but with Nat W. Niles, also of Boston, the veteran tennis player, she also won first place in the waltzing contest, in this event defeating Irving Brokaw and Miss Vera Tompkins of New York.

Miss Tompkins did surprisingly well in both events, in spite of the fact that she was a trifle nervous at the start, as it was her first appearance in competition. While her skating was not as graceful and finished as Miss Weld's, there was a dash and spirit to her manoeuvres on the ice which brought forth much applause from the spectators. She won second place in the figure skating event.

Mrs. John T. Sloane made a fine impression and Mrs. A. P. Riker also attracted the attention of the judges with her excellent skating. Miss Ruth Rhein and Miss Jeannette Orr, both of this city; Mrs. C. R. Pierce of Rochester, and Miss Mary Curtis of Boston were also among the contestants.

In the waltzing contest Miss Weld and Mr. Niles surprised even the judges by their graceful skating, and their work was received enthusiastically by the spectators. In the same contest Mr. Niles also skated with Miss Mary Curtis of Boston. Irving Brokaw of this city first competed in the event as the partner of Miss Vera Tompkins, and although the pair had never before skated together, their performance was unusually good and received the second prize. Later Mr. Brokaw skated with Mrs. A. P. Riker.

Other entries in the waltzing event were the Misses Barbara Brokaw and Alice Beadelston, the Misses Mimi Brokaw and Margaret Stokes, and Mrs. John T. Sloane and G. M. Lynes.

The judges were George H. Browne of Boston, James A. Crulkshank, Bror Meyer, the champion figure skater of the world, and Irving Brokaw, who officiated in events in which he was not entered. Mr. Meyer also gave an exhibition of free skating and dancing on skates to mazourka steps.

The competition for the Hippodrome challenge cup will be held today and there is a record entry. Miss Weld has consented to compete. The cup was won last year by William P. Chase of Boston, who has since become a professional and is not eligible to compete again.

HOCKEY FINAL TOMORROW.

I.-A. A. C. to Meet Arena Seven—Game Between Girls Also.

The final league game of the hockey season will be played at St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow night between the Irish-Americans and the Boston A. A. sevens. After the league game there will be a game between the St. Nicholas Girls' hockey team and the Boston Girls' Hockey Club. The Boston team will be made up of Mrs. Conley, the Misses Agnes Seamans, Ruth Denesha, Gertrude Hawkes, Alice Goldberg, Mary Campbell, and Dorothy O'Donoghue, with the Misses Lena Doucette, Lina Brown, Frances Sheehan, Katherine McDougall, and Frances Lewis as substitutes.

The New York team, which has been coached by Mrs. Tom Howard, will be picked from the following list: The Misses Violet Freese, C. Knellenstein, Ruth Loos, G. McNamara, M. McNamara, Elsie Muller, Olga Rothgiesser, Irene Samuelson, Marjorie Sargent, M. B. Sabin, Mildred Springer, and Jean Westervelt.

FORDHAM TRACKMEN OUT.

Coach Wefers Is Greeted by Record Squad at First Practice.

Fordham's University's track team started its outdoor practice yesterday for the opening of the Spring season with the largest array of athletes ever seen on the Maroon field. More than sixty candidates were on hand and, in addition, more than forty men trying for the Fordham Prep team were also working under the eye of Bernie Wefers, the 'Varsity coach. A year ago Fordham was able to marshal only six men for its track team.

The 'Varsity will end its indoor season tomorrow night at the small college meet to be held by Jersey City College. Determined to capture the point prize, Wefers has entered every man on the Fordham team in the various events, the Bronx representation numbering almost forty men. While Fordham will be pushed to the limit by the teams of Columbia, Stevens, Swarthmore, Lafayette, and Rutgers, Wefers expects his charges to make their entry into the small college competition successfully. Of the men Wefers is counting upon, Fetter in the shot-put and Golden in the half-mile appear to be the strongest contestants. Several of the graduate school men will wear the Maroon for the first time tomorrow night. Among these are Jerry Dunn, former Captain of the Dickinson High School cross-country team, and Jack Donovan, the former Xavier A. A. runner. The Prep team will also go after point honors tomorrow at the Princeton scholastic meet. More than forty entries have been made by the Prep management.

N. Y. A. C. CAPTURES WATER POLO TITLE

West Side Y. M. C. A. Beaten Easily in Metropolitan Final —Miss Galligan Wins.

The water polo team of the New York A. C. won the metropolitan championship last night from the West Side Y. M. C. A. team in a one-sided game at the Central Y. M. C. A. natatorium in Brooklyn by a score of 11 to 1. Only three teams were entered for the title, and on Wednesday night the West Side team put the Central Y. M. C. A. team out of the competition by a score of 7 to 1.

There were several swimming races, including a 300-yard swim for women, which was won by Miss Claire Galligan, who holds several national championships. Hal Vollmer of the New York A. C. swam an exhibition 100-yards in 0:59 2-5, while Ted Cann covered 200 yards in 2:15 2-5. The 50-yard swim, handicap, was won by Charles J. Masschhausen of St. George's Club. The summaries:

300-Yard Swim.—Won by Miss Claire Galligan; Miss Lucy Freeman, second; Miss Reta Greenfield, third. Time—4:45 3-5.

100-Yard Swim, Invitation.—Won by Joseph Wheatley, New York A. C.; John C. Lee, New York A. C., second; Paul Garrigus, New York A. C., third. Time—1:01 2-5.

100-Yard Exhibition Swim.—Hal Vollmer, New York A. C. Time—0:59 2-5.

200-Yard Exhibition Swim.—Ted Cann, New York A. C. Time—2:15 2-5.

50-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Charles Masschhausen, St. George's Club, (6 seconds;) Stanton Brown, unattached, (7 seconds,) second; Stephen Ruddy, unattached, (7 seconds,) third. Time—0:27 1-5.

Fancy Diving, Handicap.—Won by George Dahm, unattached, (14 points,) 88.2 points; Frank Sponberg, New York A. C., (8 points,) 80.4 points, second; Harold Galbraith, New York A. C., (10 points,) 82.4 points, third.

Leonard Trounces Hommey.

Benny Leonard, the popular Harlem contender for championship honors in the lightweight class, administered such a severe beating to Packey Hommey, the east side boxer, in their bout scheduled for ten rounds last night at a special show of the Fairmont A. C. of the Bronx that Hommey was unable to answer the call for the tenth round. Leonard outclassed and overwhelmed his opponent from the start of the bout. In the other ten-round bout Joe Burman, the Chicago bantamweight, and Frankie Daly of Staten Island furnished an interesting draw.

Indiana to Teach Coaching.

Indiana University has joined the group of colleges at which courses of instruction will be offered to football coaches. The lectures will be included in the Summer school curriculum.

TIME

The Owner who is looking for a quick job must choose his contractor accordingly, or he will be in the position of a man who backs a 2:20 horse in a 2:10 trot.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

NO WESTERN HANDICAP LIST

Golf Clubs of W. G. A. Fail to File Necessary Data.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Crafts W. Higgins, Assistant Secretary of the Western Golf Associations, announced tonight that there would be no handicap list published by the association this year because more than 100 clubs had failed to turn in the handicaps of their leading players. The call for handicaps was sent out early in February with a time limit set at March 20.

When the time for reporting handicaps had expired, with returns missing from 145 clubs, the Executive Committee of the Western Golf Association decided to discontinue publication of the annual handicap report. Similar action was taken last year by the United States Golf Association for the same reason.

The result will be that handicaps for tournament play will have to be fixed at the first tee at the start of each tournament in which members of two or more clubs participate. There will be no confusion at championship meets, as all play is at scratch.

Panaka Beats Weiner at Billiards.

P. Panaka defeated Daniel Weiner by a score of 200 to 187 last night in a match of the amateur billiard tourney being played at the Jefferson Billiard Academy. The high runs were: Panaka, 36; Weiner, 44. The match went thirty innings. Hal Coleman will meet Morris Isaacs on next Tuesday night.

St. Nick Girls' Seven Loses.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 22.—The Boston girls' hockey team beat the St. Nicholas Rink girls from New York 3 to 2 here tonight in a match which was fast and exciting from the start.

Columbia Winner at Water Polo.

Columbia beat Yale at water polo at New Haven on Wednesday night by the score of 37 to 0. An erroneous report from New Haven stated that Yale won.

DARKEST RUSSIA AT THE BANDBOX

"Nju" Is a Murky and Occasionally Interesting Tragedy by Ossip Dymow.

BY URBAN AND ORDYNSKI

Their Theatre-on-the-Side Launched with a Handsomely Mounted, Imperfectly Acted Play.

NJU, a drama in ten episodes, by Ossip Dymow. At the Bandbox.

Nju	Ann Andrews
He	Henry Stanford
The husband	Frank Mills
Koetje	Arthur le Vien
Marie	Laura Burt
A young man	Harry Hall
The waiter	Thomas Mitchell
Mascha	Janka Miecznkowska
A chambermaid	Irene Bevans
The florist	Thomas Mitchell
An elderly lady	Helen Schade
Another lady	Elsa Barnard
Dusia	Donah Beurimo
A tall lady	Helen P. Blake
A student	Clarence Lee Feiter
A gentleman	James T. Allen
A young lady	Isabel Wither

Joseph Urban, the scenic artist, and Richard Ordynski, the Polish director, who have joined forces and taken possession of the Bandbox, inaugurated their tenancy of that wild and erratic little theatre-on-the-side when they presented there last evening a murky tragedy from the Russian of Ossip Dymow. It is called "Nju," (pronounced "New,") and it is what our old friend, Mr. Mantalini, would have called a "dem'd, damp, moist, unpleasant" play.

"Nju," which is said to have been received with enormous favor in its native land, where it has been played in enough different cities to excite the envy of "Within the Law," follows through ten brief scenes a restless, neurotic woman's quest of soul-satisfaction. From her clumsy, prosaic, and too insistent husband she turns recklessly, but hopefully, to the fine phrases and the embraces of a caddish poet. Her quest is still unsatisfied. Something higher than love she wants; something higher than life as she finds it.

Death, perhaps? And she has tried that when the final curtain falls. The last scene is her funeral. Her friends and relatives are whispering curiously in the corner. Her husband and lover are straightening out their respective wreathes. Her little boy is listening to the organ-grinder outside. The lover is making his routine advances to a pretty woman at the funeral. Then the services begin as the curtain falls.

Dymow, in tone and manner, closely resembles the more familiar Andreyev. Like the latter's "Life of Man" and like Tolstoy's "Living Corpse," the story is unfolded in panorama, a succession of short, significant scenes, some of which are interesting. Their cumulative effect, in this case, is tedium.

The tedium and the murkiness are heightened here by the monstrous gloom of the staging and the oppressive inadequacy of the performance. As the husband, Frank Mills is satisfying, but Henry Stanford, with his ponderous efforts at airiness of manner, is disturbingly bad, and Ann Andrews, a newcomer to our stage, leaves us unconvinced. Her entirely American name is belied by an intermittently perceptible accent which suggests a Slavic origin.

The settings by Mr. Urban are always pleasing to the eye, and occasionally admirable for the ingenuity with which, by the shifting of a few flats on a cramped stage, he has made the scenes variously intimate, spacious, luxurious, and bleak. But they are all dim-lit and gloomy until the performance becomes little more than "a mournful rustling in the dark." It is Mr. Urban's besetting sin that he lights up his own scenery till he has a composition which delights the eye, but ignores the actors and their needs.

It is all very well to scorn the footlights and spotlights of the old dispensation, but the Urbanites carry the rebellion too far. As like as not the will throw a footstool or an inkwell into brilliant relief and leave the actors wailing in outer darkness. Few of us will ever forget the pathetic spectacle of James K. Hackett as Macbeth groping about an Urban Inverness looking for a patch of light in which to place his well-known face.

So it is again in "Nju," which has, however, one striking scene, a sheltered alcove off a ballroom with the music heard in the distance, and between the heavy, slightly parted curtains a glimpse of many dancers shown in indistinct, fast-shifting silhouette against the blazing light of the ballroom.

"Nju," which seems to lack the universality of most of the Russian plays that have passed this way, is an alien tragedy, which addresses only a small audience in this country, and which is not well enough presented to justify even the most sympathetic in beating the drum once more in front of the Bandbox Theatre. It will be small wonder if the most cordial expect better things of Urban and Ordynski, and smaller wonder still if the casual playgoers rush out into the night telling all they meet that they now know why the Russians rebelled.

NO GRAND ENTRY FOR CIRCUS

Oriental Spectacle to Take the Place of the Time-Honored Feature.

In Madison Square Garden, where Barnum & Bailey's Circus will arrive on Saturday night for its regular Spring exhibition, carpenters and other mechanics are busy getting things ready for the show. There will be no "grand entry" this year, a feature that has opened circus performances for so long that it is almost a tradition. Instead the entertainment will begin with what the press agent describes as "a resounding, romantic, interest-compelling pageantic spectacle, "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp." It pictures the wedding of Aladdin and the Princess Hardroulboudour and is billed as "the most stupendous achievement in all the long and honored history of the circus."

Notice is served on small boys and animal lovers, who always constitute its reception committee, that the circus will arrive at the Mott Haven Railroad yards on Saturday evening. It will take eighty-five large freight cars to bring the paraphernalia from Bridgeport.

Messrs. Deru and Sickesz Play.

Of the two who gave a joint recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, Mr. Edouard Deru, a Belgian violinist, is a new comer; Mr. Jan Sickesz, a Dutch pianist, had played in New York before. The two united in a performance of Brahms's sonata for pianoforte and violin A major, and of Leheu's sonata for the same in G. For the rest they played solos, Mr. Deru with the accompaniment of Mr. Francis Moore. Mr. Deru made an excellent impression as a sincere artist of ample accomplishments: an agreeable tone, intonation of general though not invariable accuracy, musical intelligence and sound feeling. A disposition to "slide" a little too often from one position to another on the fingerboard is not to the advantage of his effects. He played the first two movements of Brahms's sonata better than the last, but perhaps his style is not so well fitted for his work as for other things on his program. He showed breadth and beauty of tone in Vitali's chaconne.

Mr. Sickesz had not conquered a high place in the New York musical public's esteem by his previous performances, nor did he yesterday. His playing of Chopin was lacking in appreciation of the poetry of the music, and especially in its characteristic "rubato." He gave several encores on slight provocation.

Oratorio "Mors et Vita" on Easter.

Gounod's oratorio, "Mors et Vita," will be sung at the Metropolitan Opera House on Easter Sunday evening, April 8, for the benefit of the Franco-American Committee of the Conservatoire Nationale de Musique de France, which was founded by Whitney Warren. Mmes. Rappold and Braslau and Messrs. Botta and Whitehill will be the soloists and the Metropolitan Orchestra and chorus will take part. The Comte d'Harcourt, a French composer, has come to America to conduct the orchestra on this occasion.

Mme. Farrar Sings Thais Again.

Massenet's "Thaïs" was sung for the third time in three weeks at the Metropolitan last evening, with Mr. Polacco conducting, and Mme. Farrar and Mr. Amato in the chief rôles. The greater share of the boxholders remained to the final curtain, a rare sight here, while the ballet was hugely enjoyed, and the full galleries told of a new demand for French opera, to be supplied by another "Thaïs" next week on a popular Saturday night.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Community Players of Richmond Hill presented their third bill of the season last night in the Masonic Temple. It consisted of Quintero's "A Bright Morning," Percival Wilde's "Playing With Fire," and "At Night All Cats are Gray," by Robert Garland.

William Lyon Phelps of the Department of English of Yale University will lecture on "The Present Condition and Tendencies of the Drama" Sunday afternoon at the Comedy. This will be the fourth of the annual series of lectures given by the Washington Square Players for their subscribers.

"The Grasshopper," adapted by Padraic Colum and Mrs. Washburn Freund from the play by E. V. Keyserling, is being prepared for production by B. Iden Payne. The cast will include Eileen Huban, Jane Ross, Lillian Jago, John P. Campbell, Thomas Donnelly, Ashton Tonge, Philip Tonge, and Charles Webster.

A dramatization of Du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson" is being staged for presentation here shortly. Jack Barrymore and Constance Collier will be seen in the principal roles. The play has been done in London.

Stuart Walker and his Portmanteau players will enter the varieties week after next. They will appear at the Colonial in "The Very Naked Boy" and later will be seen at the Palace in a series of Lord Dunsany's plays.

Florence Auer will succeed Beverly Sitgreaves in the role of Nadina in "The Wanderer" next Monday night.

Elinora Kirwin, a protege of Arthur Nikisch, the English composer and conductor, is the latest artiste engaged for the prima donna role in "The Beautiful Unknown."

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MIDNIGHT FROLIC
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MAUDE ADAMS | A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM W. 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:20. LAST 3 TIMES
Henry Miller THE GREAT DIVIDE
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW.
The Case of Lady Camber

HUDSON THEATRE. W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
BOUR OUR BETTERS S
A Great Comedy with A Great Punch.
CHRYSTAL HERNE, ROSE COGHLAN, Etc.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow 2:20. LAST 3 TIMES
THE IMAGINARY INVALID
Beginning MON. Mar. 26 | MR. & MRS. COBURN Announce THE Yellow Jacket

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
GEORGE ARLISS
in J. M. Barrie's Comedy. The Professor's Love Story

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.

HARRIS WEST 42D. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
The Brat New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
COURTENAY-WISE WILLIAM THOS. A
"PALS FIRST"
Dodd's Comedy.

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
MATINEES WED. (POP.) & SAT. 2:15.
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
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MON., MAR. 26, "SURPRISE" NIGHT.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. at 8:25. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:25.
Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
John Cort's Farcical Entertainment
Johnny Get Your Gun
With LOUIS BENNISON

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JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

Laurette Taylor
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LAST 3 TIMES OF THIS PLAY.

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
TUESDAY, MARCH 27—Seats NOW.
MISS TAYLOR in "OUT THERE"
Her second new play by Mr. Manners.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
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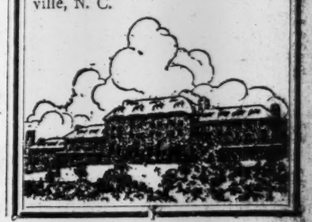

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NO TIME TO LOSE.

Of the plans formed in Washington for the defense of the country by air, land, and sea there is nothing disparaging to say. They have been well thought out, and while disputes have arisen regarding types of guns and of propelling machinery for battleships, it is fair to assume that the selections have been made with good judgment. But, generally speaking, we have acquired little in the way of defense except the plans. With all the urgent appeals of naval and military experts, of newspapers and speechmakers, for two years past, we are still in a state of unpreparedness. The first batch of the new submarine chasers is to be ready in three months. In that time many disasters may occur. And the building of those small boats is the slightest operation the Navy Department has in view.

Supplies and equipment for soldiers are not ready, in spite of all the warnings. "Full equipment can be "obtained long before the men are "trained to use it," is the poor consolation we may derive from the Washington dispatches. The universal military training bills are to be brought forward in both houses of Congress early in the extra session. That is as it should be, and in both branches serious attention is to be paid to the General Staff's plan, the chief features of which should be embodied in whatever bill is accepted. But universal training and service plans are preparation for the future, and we are facing present peril. The army system we have must be made the most of. Granting that about 300,000 men can be quickly placed under arms after a fresh mobilization of the National Guard, the equipment of even that comparatively small force will be beset with difficulties. The question as to whether we may eventually send troops abroad, therefore, seems for the present purely academic.

It is not worth while now to compute the number of warnings of danger to come unheeded by Congress. But it can scarcely be forgotten that in 1911 Secretary STIMSON in his annual report pointed out the deplorable condition of the field artillery in the matter of equipment. Very little has since been done to provide that important branch of the military service with arms and ammunition. There is still only one field gun larger than six inches. We have no large siege guns. In the provision of airplanes for defense and scouting there have been needless delays. The disposition to correct these errors is commendable; we are at least no longer dwelling in a fool's paradise, but there is a great deal of practical work to be done before we can effectively defend ourselves.

There is encouragement in the manner in which the citizen members of the Council of National Defense and the Naval Consulting Board have taken up their difficult tasks. Men of action, who have had large experience in business, they have succeeded in beginning the processes of industrial and transportation mobilization. The railroads and the manufacturers in all parts of the country are co-operating with them, and so are the bankers. The appointment by the War Department of a Munition Standards Board of experts is a good move. But the board must have something to work upon. Our need of munitions is as great as our need of trained men. The regular army is not yet up to its authorized strength. The National Guard needs many recruits. The navy lacks many men. The amount of work to be done is prodigious. There will be no lack of money. There will be no lack of patriotic spirit. But co-ordination of energy in the departments, rapidity of work in shipyards and munition factories, the manufacture of airplanes and seaplanes, the making of tents and blankets and the thousands of other things included in military equipment are the pressing needs of the hour.

The Treat Board appointed by Secretary GARRISON reported a little more than a year ago on the requirements for the equipment of 1,000,000 troops. That is the size of the army, including the regulars, militia, and volunteers, which the Administration now intends raising with the consent of Congress. It would form merely the nucleus of the army we should need in the event of a protracted war. We can train, arm, and equip such a body of men in all the branches as quickly as any other nation, if we set bravely to work about it. But there is no time to lose.

A VISITOR IN LINCOLN.

Nebraska will commemorate in June the semi-centennial of her admission to the Union. The Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, situate, like Mr. BRYAN, in Lincoln, has asked Colonel ROOSEVELT to make a speech at the celebration there. The Chancellor and some of his friends have told Colonel ROOSEVELT "the kind of speech" they want him to make. They hold that the Colonel's 100 per cent., red-corpuscled, and straight-out Americanism is genuine Nebraskan, that his views are those of Nebraska.

There is no better Union man than the Colonel. There is no heartier American. If Nebraska has been belied by the vociferous pacifism and pro-German "pernicious activity" of some of her public men, the anniversary of her entrance into the Union will be a mighty apt time for the proof and vindication of her Americanism. The Colonel can be depended upon to make the kind of speech the occasion calls for, and we hope sincerely that Mr. BRYAN will have to listen to it.

PRESENT AND FUTURE OF RUSSIA.

It is to be expected, it is inevitable, that Berlin should send out reports of anarchy and chaos in Russia. It would be unreasonable to expect from that quarter any Russian news that could possibly give comfort to friends of liberty and democratic institutions. To the last possible moment the Imperial Government must and will keep from the German people the truth about the overthrow of the autocracy in Russia. The Russian example is of dreadful augury for the house of Hohenzollern, the less said about it in Germany the better.

The portents of evil upon which the Berlin dispatches dwell have no place in news coming directly from Russian sources. The dispatches that come from Petrograd from day to day are reassuring, and it is inherently probable that they tell the truth. Tales of disorganization and disloyalty to the new Government in the army must be set over against the self-evident fact that the Czar would never have abdicated if he had not been convinced that the army was with the revolutionists. Sovereigns who have a powerful army at their back are not so weak and yielding—the Kaiser, for example. The Russian Church also exhorts the people to be loyal to the new Government. That is a favorable indication not to be ignored.

There may be Socialist demonstrations in the big cities, agitations, more or less rioting. But the Socialists of Russia are to be found in the operative class and to some extent among university students. They are but an insignificant fraction of the population. The land-owning class, the tillers of the soil, are the heart and soul of Russia. They are faithfully represented by the Duma, whose leaders are men of intelligence and moderation. There are no more loyal and earnest supporters of the Duma and the revolution than the Zemstvos, or rural county councils, and the Russian Unions of Towns, or rural town councils. It was these unions that assumed the task of furnishing supplies to the armies at the front, after the Government service broke down. They are immediately representative of the spirit of the Russian people throughout the whole empire.

With the army, the Church, and the Russian people themselves giving faithful support to the new Government, it is not easy to believe either that the forces of reaction generated within the old titled and official class, permeated with treason and dishonesty, or the radical spirit among the extreme Socialists, will get the upper hand. The Nihilists have disappeared, the terrorists of whom we heard so much ten or fifteen years ago find their occupation gone. The revolution has come without the bloodshed of which they talked so threateningly. There may be conspiracies against the new Government of the people, moments of peril may await it, but there is solid ground for the belief that the popular election will be held, that the Constituent Assembly will do its constructive work in peace, and that a permanent Government will be established acceptable to the Russian people and worthy of the world's welcome.

It is idle to hold up the example of the French Revolution as a warning. The nations of the earth have stored up a great deal of knowledge drawn from history and experience in the last 125 years. The leaders of the Russian revolution, great numbers of the people of Russia, who through their experience in local self-government have gained much worldly wisdom, are not at all likely to repeat the excesses and blunders of the French Revolution. It is far more likely that they will take measures to avoid them. When Mr. KERENSKI, the new Minister of Justice, said to an audience he was addressing the other day that the faithless Ministers of the former Government were under arrest and in his charge, the cry was heard: "Show them no quarter!" His reply was that the shameful methods of the old régime would not be adopted by the Constitutional Government. No man would be punished without trial, he said, none would be condemned without a hearing in court. That is the foundation principle of English and American jurisprudence. Yet Mr. KERENSKI has been called a radical, he is a Socialist member of one of the groups of the Left in the Duma. A revolutionary Government that at the very beginning acts upon such principles is little likely to give way to reaction on the one hand or to disaster and excesses on the other.

A THREAT OF MORE OMNIBUSES.

Congestion in the thoroughfares of this borough has not diminished since the plan to license more omnibus lines, which would tend to make getting about in the principal streets even more dangerous and difficult, was defeated by the force of public opinion. It is discouraging to note that the plan has reappeared in the Board of Estimate. The Committee on Franchises reported yesterday that the invasion of the streets by more omnibuses would not materially lessen such profits as the city obtains from existing lines or may obtain from the completed dual subway.

But that is not to the point. The time has come when the streets of New York are so overcrowded that there is not room enough on the street surface for the public conveyances already in operation. Doubtless the new vehicles would get passengers. But they would add new miseries to life in the great city. It is to be hoped that the Board of Estimate will consider this matter carefully and from the point of public interests without regard to any present or prospective profits.

THE SUPRASUPREME COURT.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President, and Mr. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary, of the American Federation of Labor, are sitting as a Court of Cassation; and the mere Supreme Court of the United States is naturally rebuked and overruled. The two learned jurisconsults have served on the Attorney General the protest of the Federation and "the workers of America"—most of whom don't belong to it—against the opinion, looking toward compulsory arbitration, of the Supreme Court in the Adamson law decision, an opinion which "belongs to the old reactionary despotism of Russia and "Mexico, and is out of harmony with "the free institutions of this Republic."

Thus is the Supreme Court sent about its business by the Labor Court of Appeals.

WHEN THE HOUSE MEETS.

It does not make much difference to the people which one of the plans for a compromise organization of the House is adopted; they will be satisfied with any of them. They will not be satisfied, they will be outraged, if no compromise is reached and if a House summoned to meet in the gravest emergency the country has faced in half a century begins its session with a deadlock over the Speakership and a squabble over the House patronage. While the whole nation is thinking only of the way to meet the crisis, for a branch of its Government to embark immediately on a partisan row will be disheartening and dangerous.

Furthermore, there must be an end at once of the talk about five unknowns holding "the balance of power" in the House. Such a thing is undignified and weak in ordinary times, but it is bearable then. It is not to be endured in such a time as this. Neither does it have to be endured. If the five unknowns are permitted to hold the balance of power in the election of a Speaker, they will continue to hold it on every item of general legislation that comes up during the life of the Sixty-fifth Congress. That is a reason of the first importance why they should not be permitted to hold it in that election. The legislation of the country at the beginning of a great war must not be permitted to depend on the deals that 214 Republicans or 214 Democrats can make over each successive measure with one Socialist, one Prohibitionist, one Progressive Protectionist, one Progressive, and one Independent.

No such situation can arise if the House patriotically resolves to meet, not as a House of Republicans and Democrats, but as a House of Americans assembled to defend their country. Such a House, being confronted by an equal division of party strength, will come to an agreement at once by which a long-drawn fight over the Speakership will be avoided. The agreement will place the leadership of the House in men, whether Republicans or Democrats or a coalition, who by virtue of that agreement will become the leaders not of parties but of the House as a whole. The legislation these leaders propose or approve will therefore call for the support of a majority of the House, not a majority of the Republican or the Democratic Party, and such support will be given; the agreement will assure that. This will dispose of the power of the five perhaps estimable but unknown individuals known as "independents" to control in accordance with their unascertained prejudices the self-defending labors of a great nation in the presence of an efficient foe.

Our own belief is that the necessary co-operation between the leaders and the parties would be best secured by a division between the two parties of the Speakership and the important committees. But any agreement whereby the House can act as a whole will suit the country. The one thing which it will not endure is an exhibition of governmental inefficiency on the threshold of war, inefficiency caused by a political squabble over offices and patronage.

PATRIOTISM OF LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The capitalist interests are rallying to the support of national interests in a manner which qualifies them to expect the co-operation of labor. The united copper interests are selling to the Government below the market for others. The Government has accepted the use of HENRY FORD'S great automobile plant on his terms of no profit to him. The Bethlehem plant, greater than Krupp's, will work for the Government alone on terms of huge loss, in comparison with what might be made in selling to general buyers. Ships will be built for the Government on terms of cost and a fair profit, not a wartime profit. The list is too long for completion, and is a fair challenge to labor to work also on its own terms, as announced on March 12. On that day 147 representatives of three million workers announced from Washington that services "more exhausting than the principles of human welfare warrant" should be asked from labor only when "the profits which the employer shall "secure from the industry in which "they are engaged have been limited "to fixed percentages." These are the economic conditions upon which the officers of the national trade unions pledged their members "in "stress or in storm to stand unreservedly by the standards of liberty and "the safety and preservation of the "institutions and ideals of our Republic."

In this co-operation of capital and labor in the public service lies our best hope of avoiding some undesirable experiences abroad. There profits and wages rose competitively, without the restraint of such self-denying ordinances as have been imposed here. Under the stimulus of unlimited necessitous buying by the Government the cost of living rose, and labor found itself benefited not at all, except so far as it refused to indulge itself. The British laborers who bought jewelry and music machines and went to their work in automobiles enjoyed a beggar's holiday at the public cost, instead of raising their economic position. British labor emptied the Government cash box in defense of what it called its rights, meaning short hours, the prevention of woman labor, limitation of output, and the rest of the trade union program.

It is undesirable that the billion, or perhaps billions, which we are about to spend should be wasted in excessive profits or wages or in protection of labor's privileges just now. There is neither desire nor necessity to exploit either labor or capital. Wages and profits should both be fair, for this Government can pay its way, and ought to be beholden to nobody for anything except good citizenship. There should be no excess of praise for the capitalists who have shown the way of patriotism to labor. The trade-union leaders must be relied upon to hold the workers within bounds, according to the professions made when they protested against profits at labor's expense. There should be no such profits. And there should be no disproportionate gains for war workers at the expense of their associates in other employments. For the present, labor should waive its eight-hour propaganda, receiving overtime pay for overwork. If the men are taken from the workshops for either preparedness or service, they should assent to their replacement with women or children of suitable age, however contrary to union principles at other times.

Fair, even generous, treatment should be the rule, but no excess either of profits or pay. Neither should excuse the other, and the thrift which has been so tardily practiced abroad should be taught from the first here. We are the world's general providers, and we make the good things of life dear for ourselves when we sell either goods or credit too dear abroad.

MAGISTRATE HOUSE.

Magistrate HOUSE is to be congratulated for the enemies he has made. His strict enforcement of the law against reckless speeding has made the Traffic Court just what it was intended to be—the foe of careless and criminal drivers. It is natural that his fearless conduct should have provoked the enmity of some members of the Professional Chauffeurs Club of America. But it is not natural, it is wholly reprehensible, that the club should endeavor, by a veiled political threat against the Mayor, to obtain the removal of an honest and upright Judge and the appointment in his place of its own legal representative.

This attempt at political blackmail has called forth a prompt and deserved rebuke from Chief Magistrate MCADOO. It cannot be treated otherwise than with contempt by the Mayor. The streets of New York, in the annual toll they take of pedestrians, have often been called as dangerous as a battlefield. They can be made safer by punishing with considerable fines first offenders against the law and by sending second offenders to jail without the alternative of a fine. This is what Magistrate HOUSE has been doing. This is what the general public, including all decent chauffeurs and motor car owners, hope he will continue to do.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Resentment Hard to Explain.

On first reading the resolutions by means of which the members of the Arion Society expressed their bitter indignation at having been asked to sign a pledge of loyalty to the American Government, one couldn't help seeing that they had as much right as any other American citizens would have had to resent what they took to be an intimation of doubt as to the thoroughness of their patriotism. It didn't take more than a second thought, however, —certainly not a third—to bring realization that this particular group of citizens had no more excuse for feeling that their loyalty had been impugned by the presentation to them of this pledge than did any of the other Americans, in or out of groups, to whom the same pledge has been offered for signature.

Why, after all, were the Arions so deeply offended, while the members of the Union League Club, for instance, neither grieved nor raged when they, too, were asked to join in an asseveration of fidelity to the country in which they live?

And here is another question which the Arions would do well to ponder, though the pondering will now be a bit belated: How would they have felt if, when the Mayor's Committee on National Defense was sending out its pledge so widely, that pledge had not been sent to them? That, surely, would have been an invidious distinction—an insult as deadly as could be imagined—for it would have been, not an intimation, but an assertion as nearly explicit as can be made without the use of words, that in the estimation of the committee the Arions stood apart from the great body of loyal Americans and that nothing was to be expected from them in the way of a patriotic demonstration.

But it was necessary either to send the pledge to the Arion Society or not to send it there, and everybody out of that organization—or other organizations of the same kind and sentiment, if such there are—will hold that had the committee not done exactly what it did it would have been as reprehensible as it is now commendable.

The members of the Arion Society are morbidly and somewhat mysteriously sensitive.

Saloons at the Gates of a Camp.

It is no reflection upon the men who will attend the Plattsburg training school this Summer to say that there is real and serious need for the immediate passage of the Pierce bill prohibiting the sale of liquor within a quarter of a mile of any military camp.

For the great majority of the men who seek the instruction given in such places it makes no measurable difference whether there are or are not saloons at the gates of the camp, as they are strong enough to withstand temptation, and will do it. But, of the something more than 60,000 "rookies" expected at Plattsburg this season, at least 35,000 will be little more than boys, and in a number so great there will be, inevitably, not a few moral weaklings, and some who may even have the antiquated notion that it is a part of soldiering to be vicious and dissipated.

An Albany dispatch says that at the hearing on the Pierce bill by the Assembly Excise Committee, after a regular army Captain had feelingly described the miserable dives near the Plattsburg reservation, and told how the sale of intoxicants was not the worst business carried on in them, one JOHN E. JUDGE, "representing the liquor dealers whose property is threatened," argued against the passage of the bill. The dispatches at hand do not reveal the arguments used by Mr. JUDGE, but one can assume with fair safety that he did not contend for the perpetuation of the dives on the ground that they were essential to or hastened the attainment of the military efficiency of which the country is now in such desperate need.

It is sad, indeed, that "property" should be "threatened," but, without being quite an anarchist, one might foresee even the complete financial ruin of those who own this particular "property," and still not suffer from an intolerable grief. As for Plattsburg itself, it legitimately profits so much from the presence of the camp on its outskirts that there is cause for some wonder that it does not voluntarily devise measures for keeping its saloons, if it must have them, just a little further from the reservation than a quarter of a mile. These are days in which a wise regard for their own political interests and lives should inspire our legislators with fear of voting against a law like the Pierce bill; or of heeding such pleas as those of the ingenious Mr. JUDGE.

WOMEN ELECT PACIFISTS.

Part of Ticket Chosen by Women's City Club Opposed to War.

The following officers of the Women's City Club of New York, elected Wednesday, were announced yesterday: President, Mrs. Ernest C. Poole; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Frederic C. Howe, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. Sigmund Pollitzer, and Mrs. William M. Baldwin, Jr.; Secretary, Mrs. Henry Bruére; Treasurer, Mrs. Joseh Griswald Dean; Trustees, (to serve one year,) Mrs. Robert Hoe, Jr.; (to serve two years,) Mrs. Frederick L. Cranford; (to serve three years,) Miss Mina Bruére, Miss Belle da Costa Green, Mrs. Learned Hand, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, and Mrs. Charles Tiffany.

A dinner was given on Wednesday evening at the Park Avenue Hotel to the retiring President, Mrs. Learned Hand preceeding the annual meeting. There was no opposition to Mrs. Poole, who was elected President, although two candidates were up for several of the offices. An independent ballot was circulated previous to the election, omitting the names of women on the regular ticket known to be pacifists, and urging the members not to vote for them. Some of these, however, went into office on the regular ticket. This is the beginning of the second year of the club, which has now 1,800 members.

GARBAGE SUIT SANCTIONED.

Richmond's Borough President and Residents Must Defend Action.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan has decided that the $300,000 damage suit brought by the Metropolitan By-Products Company against Borough President Calvin Van Name and other residents of Richmond Borough who undertook to frustrate the establishment by the plaintiff of a garbage disposal plant on Staten Island stated a good cause of action and that the suit must be tried. The thirteen defendants demurred, but Justice Cohalan in overruling them decided that an action would lie for "wrongful interference with the performance of an executory contract."

The chief complaint against the defendants was that they organized a "Vigilance Committee," held meetings at which inflammatory speeches were made, caused false and misleading articles to be published against the garbage plant in the Staten Island newspapers, and instituted three separate court actions to delay the erection of the plant.

N. Y. CENTRAL MAKES NEW CONCESSIONS

Mayor Announces Proposal Which Prevents Overcapitalization in West Side Rights.

FULL REPORT TO WHITMAN

Agreement Would Terminate Steam Operation of Railroads in City Within Four Years.

Mayor Mitchel made public last night, after several days' delay, his report of new concessions offered by the New York Central in its proposed agreement with the city for west side improvements. The report was in the form of a long letter to Governor Whitman, and was signed by all the five members of the Port and Terminals Committee of the Board of Estimate except Borough President Marks. On the previous night Mayor Mitchel had telegraphed Governor Whitman asking him to defer action on the Public Service Commission's adverse report until this report of new concessions had been received.

The Mayor says that the railroad still refuses to enter into an agreement with the city on a basis of leaseholds of the lands granted by the city. This point, the granting of the land in perpetuity, is one that has aroused great opposition. As an alternative, the Mayor states, the railroad's representative was urged to agree that the rights acquired by the railroad under the contract shall not be valued by the railroad at an amount in excess of the sum paid for them by the company. To this, he states, the railroad agreed. This is the principal concession, and the Mayor then says:

"Obviously this amendment would preclude the railroad from capitalizing any intangible rights if granted by virtue of this settlement at more than it pays for them and making such grants the basis for a future charge upon the commerce of the city through increased rates." It would also prevent the railroad from selling back these rights at an exorbitant figure in the event of ultimate public acquisition, he argues.

President Marcus M. Marks issued a separate statement yesterday setting forth his views. Mr. Marks was not present at any of the conferences at which these last concessions, which the Mayor states in his report to be in the belief of the committee the railroad's "final concessions," were agreed upon, and in another statement yesterday Mr. Marks said he received no notice of the final conference on the subject.

In addition to the concessions to prevent over-capitalization of the rights gained by the railroad, on which subject there were no restrictions in the former agreement, the committee reported that the railroad had consented to agree to the following new features:

Provisions for Spurs.

"First.—That the railroad consent to give the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the right to direct the construction of spurs and sidings to private property along its line whenever the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may, by formal determination, decide that a reasonable necessity exists for such facilities; such facilities in that event to be furnished by the railroad company on terms and conditions no more onerous to the private enterprise served than those on which similar spurs and sidings are furnished to other property along its line.

"Second.—That the railroad agree to limit its right to put spurs and sidings into private property along its line as follows:

(a) Where the railroad is constructed across any street, avenue, or public place south of West Thirtieth Street, as shown by the plans and profiles of 1916, the railroad company may provide for spur tracks and turnouts by widening its structure across said streets, avenues, or public places, east and west of the right of way, for such purpose, except that there shall not be more spur tracks across any cross street than one east and one west of said main tracks leading to the southerly block and one east and one west of said main tracks leading to the northerly block, and no such spur tracks shall be constructed lengthwise along any such cross street;

(b) Where the railroad is constructed hereunder, south of West Thirtieth Street, parallel to and adjoining any street as shown by the plans and profiles of 1916, the railroad company may construct across said street spur tracks and turnouts leading to industries, plants, and warehouses located within blocks fronting upon said street, except that nothing in this paragraph contained shall authorize said railroad company to construct any such spur lengthwise along any street or avenue, or to construct more than one spur track with turnouts leading to any one block;

(c) Where the railroad is constructed south of West Fifty-ninth Street along any street, avenue, or public way, as shown by the plans and profiles of 1916, the railroad company may construct spur tracks and turnouts leading to industries, plants, and warehouses located upon blocks fronting upon streets, avenues, and public ways, along which the railroad is to be constructed hereunder as aforesaid, except that no such spur track shall pass beyond the limits of any one block—that is to say, the block into which said spur is first constructed—or shall there be constructed more than one spur track with turnouts leading to any one block, except that on West Thirtieth Street there may be constructed one such spur track with turnouts for every 200 feet of frontage on said street;

Provided, that the clearances of such elevated structures provided for in subdivisions a, b, and c, the area to be occupied by any structure across any street, avenue, or public way, and the location of the columns supporting any such elevated structure shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Easement of Crossings.

"Third—That the railroad agree to an omnibus clause providing for a present consent by it to a future crossing either above or below its line by a municipal railroad or by any other railroad, on determination of necessity by the Board of Estimate, at any point from the New York Central's southern terminus in Manhattan to the city line, except across the property occupied by the New York Central for terminal yards, on payment of adequate compensation for such easement of crossing, the amount of such compensation to be determined by condemnation proceedings according to the provisions of law.

"Fourth—That the railroad consent to permit either a municipal railroad, as now provided in the proposed settlement, to be attached to its elevated structure between Fifty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, or the elevated structure of any railroad authorized by the city to be constructed along the marginal way, in which event the New York Central to acquire the same right of crossing such future railroad, other than a municipal line, as may be reserved in the contract to a future municipal railroad or other railroad authorized by the city to cross the line of the New York Central.

"Fifth—That the New York Central also consent to permit the crossing of its line without reservation or restriction as to the purpose of such crossing or as to the point to be reached by such crossing. The proposed agreement as now drawn would appear to limit the right of crossing to a municipal railroad and to blocks immediately to the east of the New York Central's right of way. The new clause will remove these restrictions and permit the crossing by municipal lines or other lines and to any point east of the New York Central's right of way without limitation.

Separate Franchise for Ducts.

"Sixth—That the railroad consent to take a separate franchise for the electric service ducts, which it proposes to locate in city streets outside of the easement area, at a stated price for such franchise privilege to be agreed upon, the railroad to pay an additional sum in case such ducts are employed in the future for the conduct of electric current for sale by the railroad for commercial purposes, such additional payment to be at the rate of 3 per cent. of the gross income received by the railroad from such commercial sales of electricity.

"Seventh—That the railroad consent, with respect to the future roof covering to be constructed at the city's option and expense over the Manhattanville yard, to the immediate determination of maximum clearances and the inclusion thereof in the contract, such maximum clearances to be 25 feet, or, at points where the roof of the main line tracks rises to a higher level, not more than sufficient to bring the roof of the yard to a level with the roof of the main line tracks.

"Eighth.—That the railroad consent to a relocation of columns in Tenth and Eleventh Avenues in the region of the Thirtieth Street yard in such a way as to leave but one line of columns in the middle of the avenue in place of two, reserving thirty feet unobstructed driveways on each side of such row of columns.

"Ninth.—That the railroad consent to such further clarification of the language of the proposed contract as will make definite and certain the surrender by the railroad of all claim to franchise or rights or operation south of Canal Street.

"Tenth.—That the railroad consent to the incorporation in the contract of a suitable clause providing for liquidated damages in the case of default by the railroad company in the performance of its promises, and particularly in the case of failure to complete the work within the times and in the manner specified in the contract."

Streets Clear Within Six Years.

According to the Mayor, the agreement will "terminate within six years' surface operation by the New York Central Railroad in the streets of the city, with its attendant menace to life. They would terminate all steam operation by the railroad within the city within four years. By effecting a material expansion of the terminal facilities of that railroad they would serve the growing and imperative demands of the commerce of the city. They would free the city's water front of occupation by the New York Central, except at the Thirtieth and Sixtieth Street yards and for the space of 1,540 feet north of 125th Street, and would preserve for other railroads free access to the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, with opportunity for attendant terminal development, jointly or severally. They would put the New York Central Railroad under ground where it now passes through or adjacent to city parks, and add many acres of park area at those points, and would improve incalculably the park situation on the west side of Manhattan Island."

The report calls attention to the Public Service Commission's recommendation that the proposed agreement be abandoned on the ground that a better adjustment could be obtained through the exercise by the State of its compulsive police power. "Responsibility for that course, if followed, and whatever results may flow from it," the committee warns, "must rest upon the State authorities." They state that their proposed agreement was drawn up under the provisions of Chapter 711 of the laws of 1911, and that they do not believe any beneficial result would come from the repeal of this chapter at the present time. State Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara introduced a bill in the Senate in Albany on Wednesday providing for the repeal of this chapter.

MARKS FILES OBJECTION.

Says City Should Regain Instead of Giving Up Waterfront.

In his statement setting forth objections to the proposed west side plan yesterday, Borough President Marks argued that the city should regain instead of alienating its waterfront. As for the necessity of granting the railroad fee ownership for the Sixtieth Street yard, he said:

"Another objection is the granting of fee ownership to the New York Central in the entire Sixtieth Street yard. The railroad company says it must own this whole yard in fee and cannot spend money where it has only a revocable franchise or a terminable lease. If this is true, how did the railroad company come to spend large sums of money in developing to its present status the great Sixtieth Street yard, part of which was on property which it owned in fee and the rest of which was on city property, to which the railroad tenure could be terminated on three months' notice. Furthermore, if the railroad was willing to spend so much money in yard and terminal development under such apparently adverse conditions, why should it definitely refuse now to improve for its own benefit this same yard on the more desirable basis of reasonably long-term leases for the city-owned portion—particularly in view of the fact that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company found it exceedingly profitable at a cost of millions of dollars to construct its elevated yard at 130th Street and the Harlem River on city-owned property, which it held on short-term leases?"

A BILLION FOR THE ALLIES.

Views of President of American Chamber of Commerce in London.

New York, March 22, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been waiting for some newspaper or man of large influence to ask the question which is the title of one of your editorial articles this morning, "Is That All?" It is emphatically not all nor is it much. What is so far proposed is simply a transaction in which we lend money at a good rate of interest on the joint obligation of the Allied Powers, whose resources, undeveloped or otherwise, are so great that there can be no question of their ability ultimately to pay. All that we forego is special collateral, which in time of peace we would scorn to ask or be scorned if we did ask.

Such help would not be a manifestation of the spirit of self-sacrifice that underlies patriotism or that comes to the defense of free institutions. I would answer your question by suggesting:

First, that the United States Government raise by bond issue the sum of a billion dollars and place that amount as a contribution by us to the credit in this country of the Allied Powers;

Second, that the large manufacturers of this country, who are in a financial position to do so, make, under some joint plan, the offer to the Allied Powers that they are said to have made to our own Government, namely, to supply their products at a small profit or, better still, at no profit at all, to the amount of that credit.

I live abroad and, except for an occasional visit to this country, I have been throughout the war in personal contact with the people of the nations who are giving their all to defend the principles of liberty and right, whose maintenance is as essential to us as to them. I have, along with other Americans who live abroad, had to defend my country against the charge made on all sides that we have become indifferent to our national honor and thought only of the commercial advantage which the war was bringing to us or would bring to us in the future. I know that is not true, but I would like to see that belief removed from the minds of millions of our former friends in Europe who now hold it. Nothing would help to efface it more quickly than the action I have suggested, and to efface it, I make bold to say, is vastly more important to our future good relations with the nations of Europe than would be the effect produced by the enlistment in this country of a large army or by signal successes of our navy, helpful as those achievements will be. G. M. CASSATT.
President of the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

SPRING SEEMS SO LONG A-COMING.

How many days in March I've lain
And wearily watched those lines of snow
Blow level, past the window-pane—
This March, and other Marches—oh,
Spring seems so long a-coming!

They say the birds are here—that one
Cold robin hides beneath our hedge,
Or braves the drifts—that Spring's begun
Her silver gleam on Winter's edge.

I heard that lonely robin, too—
You'd think his little heart would freeze!
The sun was hid, and snowflakes flew.
Some day he'll sing in golden trees!—
Spring seems so long a-coming!

DOROTHY LEONARD.

PLANNING FOR 4,000 AIRPLANES BY 1919

Walcott Gives Manufacturers His Views on Speeding Up Production.

COMMITTEE OF 7 NAMED

Washington Conference Expects Them to Arrange Details for Standardizing Types.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Arrangements for speeding up the plans of the Government for aerial preparedness were discussed at an all-day conference here today between representatives of the aircraft manufacturers of the country and the Executive Committee of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. In an address to those representing the Government and the industry attending the conference, which was held behind closed doors, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Director of the Smithsonian Institution and Chairman of the National Advisory Committee, after reviewing the work done by the army, the navy, and the aircraft industry in the last year, said that the country had scarcely made a beginning toward real aerial preparedness.

Dr. Walcott asserted that the annual requirements of airplanes for the army and navy would be 2,000 airplanes and 2,000 military and naval aviators, and that 2,000 additional machines and 400 aviators would be needed for training pilots. The industry in its present state, he said, was unable to meet the country's requirements without great expansion.

The principal development of the meeting today was the appointment of a special committee of seven to arrange details for speeding up production of aircraft and the temporary standardization of types required. This committee will consist of four members of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and three representatives of the Aircraft Manufacturers' Association. Their names are withheld for the present.

"The aeronautic industry's inability to meet the needs of the Government," said Dr. Walcott in his address to the manufacturers, "is in itself only another example of the fact that, though millions may be available for a specific purpose in time of great need, no amount of money will buy time. Even the most generous appropriations do not open up the years that have passed and enable us carefully to lay the foundations of a great industry and a great aerial arm through the education of engineers, manufacturers, teachers, and all of the wide variety of personnel required. An aeronautical engineer, for instance, does not step full-fledged into being, but is the result of years of patient study of and experience with aircraft. Such an evolution can only be accomplished with time.

"At the present time there are not more than twelve airplane manufacturing organizations in the United States with the necessary engineering and manufacturing experience and facilities to justify Government business. The first conclusion to be arrived at is, therefore, that these factories must be encouraged to expand as rapidly as possible to reach a capacity of planes per year that might be considered as our reasonable needs.

"There are many estimates of our reasonable needs, and the one herewith presented has been prepared after conferences with as many men as could be reached who have experience or judgment qualifying them to express an opinion, and after obtaining as many data as possible from Europe.

"Tentative estimate of annual requirements of airplanes (assumed to be possible of accomplishment in 1919):

"Attached to an army of 1,000,000 men, 1,000 planes and 1,000 aviators.

"Attached to our fleet at sea, 200 planes and 200 aviators.

"For harbor and seaport defense, 800 planes and 800 aviators.

"Total, 2,000 planes and 2,000 aviators.

"For training pilots, (worn out or broken,) 2,000 planes and 400 aviators.

"Total, 4,000 planes and 2,400 aviators."

A special committee of the Aero Club of America came here today from New York to advise the Government that more than 200 wealthy men in and near New York were anxious to buy their own seaplanes and to undergo training without compensation, if they could be taught by naval aviation instructors. This means an offer of $2,000,000 from patriotic New Yorkers, the average cost of seaplanes being $10,000 each.

Representative Murray Hulbert, Henry Woodhouse, a member of the Board of Governors, and Augustus Post, Assistant Secretary of the club, were the committeemen. They conferred with General Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the army; Dr. S. W. Stratton, Director of the Bureau of Standards; Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Lieut. Commander John H. Towers, U. S. N.

PEARY FOR BIG AIR FLEET.

Advocates Member of Cabinet in Charge of Aeronautic Department.

The millions expended on the army and navy will be wasted and the millions devoted to the Panama Canal thrown away unless the United States has such an air fleet as will give unquestioned control of the air for this continent, so Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary reiterated yesterday in speaking at a meeting of the National Special Aid Society held at the Automobile Club of America.

He advocated the establishment of a Department of Aeronautics, with a place in the President's Cabinet, and put forth his plan for a great central aeronautic manufacturing plant.

GOETHALS ON WAR NEEDS.

Major General Finds Much to be Done to Defend Country.

The Rotary Club luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, under the inspiration of Major Gen. George W. Goethals, who spoke on "National Defense," was turned into a patriotic demonstration. Merrill Watson, President of the Watson Engineering

ARION ONLY BODY TO RESENT PLEDGE

Mayor's Committee Says That Other German-Americans Promptly Signed It.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AT WORK

Out of the 75,562 Signatures Tabulated in Manhattan Yesterday They Obtained 30,631.

The action of the Arion Society in removing the declaration of loyalty circulated by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense because, according to the society's resolution, it was regarded as an insult to its members, yesterday brought forth the following statement from the committee:

"In organizing the work of distributing and collecting the declarations of support for the President, the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense asked for the cooperation of nearly a thousand different organizations, including something over fifty of the leading clubs in Manhattan. So far as the committee is aware, the Arion Society is the only one which has felt that the request that it should assist in giving the public and its members the opportunity to register their support of the President in this time of crisis was any reflection on their loyalty.

"Whatever the views of the Arion Society, the fact is that among the first two hundred signers of the declaration were a dozen or more of the most prominent Americans of German descent resident in New York. The distribution and collection of these declarations has not been an official or even a semi-official undertaking, but has been entirely in the hands of a committee of private citizens."

The city's school children have been the most active agents in the loyalty campaign, according to the daily returns received at the committee's headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street. They have turned in more than twice as many signatures to the declaration as any other single class of workers. Of 75,562 signatures tabulated for Manhattan yesterday, 30,631 were obtained by school children. The railroads were second with 14,616. The other totals were: Churches, 5,586; clubs, 897; hotels, 834; police, 1,022, and miscellaneous, 22,276.

There has been no attempt yet to tabulate all the returns, Louis Graves, Executive Secretary of the committee, said yesterday that the office had been swamped with signed declarations, and although an additional force of clerks had been put on, they had been unable to catch up. The Brooklyn headquarters reported yesterday that the total number of signatures there was 81,000. Richmond reported a total of 28,000. The other boroughs sent word that the returns were coming in so fast that they had been unable to count them.

The Engineers' Club reported yesterday afternoon that out of their total membership of 2,150, of which 900 are non-residents, 1,012 signatures had been obtained. About ten days more would be taken to complete the canvass, the Board of Management of the club wrote to the committee.

H. A. Gordon, chief executive of the Boy Scouts of America, sent word yesterday that his entire organization would be placed at the disposal of the committee. Mr. Gordon will, within the next few days, order a mobilization of all the Boy Scouts in Manhattan in Upper Central Park, something which has never before been attempted. The exact time for the mobilization is to be kept secret, and only three hours' notice will be given. There are twenty divisions of 200 troops in Manhattan and each division will face the problem of getting orders to its members within a certain time. When the mobilization is completed, the Boy Scouts will receive copies of the declaration, and will be ordered to return them signed within a certain time.

A big auto truck, which is to spread the gospel of the committee throughout the city, started out from headquarters yesterday and stopped at various street corners in Harlem for meetings. The car was decorated with flags and bunting, and from it speakers addressed the crowds and obtained signatures. The circularizing of the negro churches and organizations throughout the city was begun yesterday under the direction of E. P. Roberts and W. Z. B. Du Bois, two local negro leaders.

TO EQUIP WATER GUARDS.

Woods Asks for $99,025 to Use Without Public Letting.

Police Commissioner Woods has requested the Aldermen to allow him to purchase, without public letting, equipment and supplies needed for the emergency policemen who are to guard the city water supply. The total amount required is $99,025, and it is to be expended as follows:

Wireless equipment	$3,125
Uniforms for special patrolmen	21,000
Arms for special policemen	20,000
Installation of telephone system and signal boxes	13,200
Bicycles, motor cycles, and automobiles	26,000
Supplies for automobiles, motor cycles, and bicycles	15,700

"It is not practicable to advertise contracts for the above equipment," reads the Commissioner's letter, "since it will be necessary to obtain the same immediately. It would be undesirable to contract for supplies, since it is certain for how long a period service will be necessary."

BIERSTADT ESTATE SETTLED

$95,970 Deduction from $2,203,564 Total Approved by Surrogate.

Surrogate Fowler yesterday approved deductions amounting to $95,970.18 from the estate of $2,203,564 left by Mrs. Mary E. Hicks Stewart Bierstadt, who died Oct. 3 last. Of the deductions $64,762.48 is for commissions. Mrs. Bierstadt, who died in her home at the Plaza Hotel at the age of 79, was the widow of Albert Bierstadt, the artist.

By Mrs. Bierstadt's will her brother, Thomas F. Hicks, who lives in the Hotel Savoy, receives $400,000, jewelry, laces, and silver valued at $28,815, and half of the residuary estate, which amounts to $437,139.51. Mrs. Adelia A. H. Bennett Benson of 1,150 Dean Street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Mary Bennett Perine of 335 West Seventy-seventh Street each received $200,000.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
Ask your Physician
Note the Name
CELESTINS

STEAMSHIP ASHORE OFF CHINA IS SINKING

Cruiser Cincinnati Starts to Relief of the Poltava — Passengers Put Ashore.

SHANGHAI, March 22.—A wireless dispatch timed 6:30 o'clock Wednesday morning from the steamer Poltava reported that the steamer had gone ashore in a fog in South Bay, Saddle Islands, nineteen miles from Shanghai.

The report said that two holes had been driven into the after compartment, and that the vessel was sinking by the stern, but could hold out for twelve hours. The passengers had been put ashore on one of the islands.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati left Shanghai at 9:20 o'clock Wednesday morning, and was due to reach the scene of the wreck in the afternoon.

The vessel probably is the Russian steamer Poltava, belonging to the Volunteer fleet. She registered 3,476 tons gross, and her home port was Vladivostok.

WOMEN OF RUSSIA TO VOTE FOR ASSEMBLY

Suffrage for Them Decided Upon Among the Reforms of the Revolution.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It has been settled that women shall vote for members of the Constituent Assembly. With such radical changes here woman suffrage comes as a matter of course.

For a number of years there has been a strong organization of men and women working for woman suffrage in Russia, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Suffrage Alliance, said yesterday. With the Constitutional Party in power in Russia the organization flourished under the long name of "Defenders of the Rights of Women to Education, Property, and Suffrage," changed later to "Defender of Women's Rights," and was a member of the International Suffrage Alliance. Its President was a practicing woman physician, Dr. Poliksena Schischkina Yavein.

When the Constitutional Party went out of power in 1904 the woman's organization was forbidden by law, but it still held informally together, was kept in the international organization as an auxiliary, and kept on paying its dues. It was strong in all the large cities of Russia, Petrograd, Moscow, &c. In the neighboring countries the suffrage was granted to the women of Finland in 1906, the women of Norway in 1907, the women of Iceland in 1913, and those of Denmark in 1915, while the women of Sweden have had municipal suffrage since 1862.

Upon receipt of the news of the revolution in Russia and its possible effect upon the status of the women Mrs. Catt cabled both to Russia and to Finland, but has received no reply. There has been great rejoicing among the small group of Russian women in New York whose names have become well known here—Rose Pastor Stokes, Mrs. Miriam Finn, Mrs. LeRoy Scott, Mrs. Anna Strunsky Walling, and Miss Rose Strunsky, among others—since the results of the revolution became known.

A WAR PRISONER'S APPEAL.

Gessen Begs the Mayor to Find His Naturalization Papers.

"I am an American citizen, and I want you to get me back to the land of the free," is a plea sent to Mayor Mitchel by Samuel Gessen, who says he is held a prisoner of war in England. The appeal is published by the Jewish Morning Journal. According to Gessen, he went to Germany on business before the war, but was forced to join the German Army. Some months ago he was captured by the British, and has since been held in the prison camp on the Isle of Man. Gessen's letter, which is postmarked "Isle of Man, Knockaloe, Eng., Hut No. 1," gives these directions to the Mayor for proving his citizenship and obtaining his release:

"I formerly lived with my married sister, Mrs. Gertrude Silverman, on Siegel Street, Brooklyn, but I've forgotten her address. On the wall of her parlor hang my naturalization papers. Find my sister, secure the papers, and send them to me at once, so that I can convince the doubting English that I am a New Yorker and not a willing German soldier."

Gessen's appeal was finally passed along by the editor of the Journal to the State Department at Washington. Yesterday a reply was received announcing that the department had referred the letter to the British Ambassador, with the request that Gessen be released and sent here if he could establish his American citizenship.

Plays for Church of St. Nicholas.

The annual entertainment of the Junior Auxiliary of the Church of St. Nicholas, Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, will be held this afternoon at 1 West Forty-eighth Street. The program will include two one-act plays. Among those who will take part are the Misses Elizabeth Chapin, Margaret Whiting, Edith Trill, Elizabeth Glenn, Louise Herrick, Helen Clarkson, Coline Ingersoll, Elizabeth Klapp, Geraldine Hall, Eleanor Powers, Marion Drake Smith, Eleanor Vredenburgh, Edith Vanine, Elizabeth Koenig, Marion and Sadie Stoutbergh, assisted by Rupert Anderson and Myland Gates.

To Raise Fund for Bronx Hospital.

The Bronx Maternity Hospital will launch next Monday a campaign for $100,000 for the erection of a fifty-bed hospital at Intervale Avenue and 165th Street. It will be the first institution of its kind in the Bronx. Anthony J. Griffin, President of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce as General Chairman of the Campaign Committee, has organized 200 men and women to conduct the campaign. The Executive Committee comprises Edward Polak, Dr. Julius Weiss, Albert Goldman, James Breckenridge, George B. Williams, Morris Lazar, Barnett E. Kopelman, David V. Picker, Simon Platt, Louis M. Weidenfeld, Morris Weiss, and Mrs. Irving M. Crane.

First Aid for Columbia Women.

One hundred and fifty women of the staff of Teachers College and other parts of Columbia University are taking a course on first aid given by Drs. Wood and Keyes of the department of physical education to prepare for the examination for the Red Cross first aid certificate. Professor Warner Fite of Princeton is giving a series of three lectures at Teachers College on "Democracy and Efficient Citizenship" on Tuesdays at 5 P. M.

Miss Thalmessinger Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Thalmessinger of 2 West Eighty-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Blanche Thalmessinger, to Alfred Schrenzer of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

AIRMEN FIND 'ENEMY' ENCAMPED NEAR CITY

25 Airplanes Get All Necessary Information in a Little Over an Hour.

ARMY OFFICERS LAUD WORK

Trenches and Artillery Fire Quickly Detected, but Motor Transport Gives More Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 22.—Twenty-five airplanes, piloted, some by regular army officers and some by civilians under training, composing, according to army officers at the aviation station here, the largest group of fliers that have ever taken the air together at any place in this country, went up from the Government field here this afternoon to make observations over a theoretical enemy somewhere in the vicinity of Mineola.

An enemy regiment—so dispatches had reported—was encamped in the vicinity. The problem was to find their trenches, such of their forces as were on the march, their motor transports, and their artillery. The fliers took the air at 3 o'clock, and within an hour and twenty-five minutes all of the information was in the hands of the officers at headquarters on the aviation field. Most of the airplanes had returned within forty minutes, but the squad assigned to locating the motor truck did not accomplish its mission until the truck was within three miles of the field.

The army officers and the flying instructors were much pleased with the test, which was made without any mishaps and according to schedule. The twenty-five minutes took the air in squads, to each one of which had been assigned a special mission. They ascended to heights varying from 6,000 to 8,000 feet, except the squad which had been ordered to detect the artillery fire of the enemy, which flew at about 2,000 feet.

A trench 100 feet long had been dug about three miles from the camp. Near it was an imaginary regiment represented by strips of white cloth. The motor truck which started from Far Rockaway represented a supply train, and was covered with black and white stripes. Smoke bombs were sent up to represent the artillery fire.

In each machine were an observer and a pilot. They took with them maps of the country, sketching pads, and cameras. Captain J. W. Butts of the First Signal Corps operated a camera by a revolving propeller, which permitted the taking of several hundred photographs within a short period.

The artillery fire was located first, and soon afterward a second squad returned with news of the position of the imaginary regiment. The trench also was found within a comparatively short period. The motor in the meantime had been continuing its run to Mineola, meeting on the Long Island Parkway a number of other machines, from which at a great height it was hard to distinguish it. It had arrived at Hempstead Village before the aviators discovered it.

The airplanes maintained squad formations during their entire flight. At signals from the officers in command of the different groups, they executed different scouting formations.

The officers who made the flight were Captain R. C. Rollings, Lieutenant J. E. Miller, Captain J. E. Butts, Lieutenant L. T. Wheaton, Lieutenant S. H. Wehrle, Corporal W. P. Willetts, Sergeant E. R. Noyes, and Lieutenant H. H. Reynolds. Most of them flew Curtiss military planes.

POPE ANNOUNCES A REFORM

Congregation of the Index Abolished as Separate Congregation.

ROME, March 22, (via Paris.)—Addressing a private consistory today, Pope Benedict said he wished to hold a consistory to keep up the tradition of the Church and fill the vacant sees. He also desired to announce a reform which he thought it opportune to introduce. He recalled the reform effected by Pius X. in 1908, adding that Pope Pius intended to make a further change when the opportunity occurred. This reform related to the Roman congregations.

The present circumstances, Pope Benedict said, permitted of the change contemplated by Pope Pius, which consisted in the abolition of the Congregation of the Index as a separate congregation and its amalgamation with the Congregation of the Holy Office, the purposes and aims of which were identical.

For the same reason and to lessen the work of the Holy Office the pontiff has decided to transfer the section of it concerned with indulgences to the Apostolic Penitential Tribunal.

DR. MACKLIN ASKS DIVORCE.

Oculist Files Suit Against William H. Maxwell's Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 22.—Dr. Walter S. Macklin of 1,703 Spring Garden Street has filed a suit for divorce from Elaine Maxwell Macklin. News of the filing of the suit on Jan. 30 was made known today. Dr. Macklin charges his wife with desertion.

The Macklins were married in New York in 1903. They lived in New York and afterward removed to Connecticut. Dr. Macklin's petition states that the desertion occurred in 1913. An attempt to reach him at his home elicited the information that he was in New York City today. His attorney refused to discuss the case.

Dr. Macklin is an oculist. Mrs. Macklin is the daughter of William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools of New York City.

WILL HEAR DR. SYKES.

Trustees of Women's College Had Asked President to Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 22.—Pending the resignation of Frederick H. Sykes as President of the Connecticut College for Women at New London, requested last January, the trustees will give him a hearing before a special committee. This was decided upon at a special meeting of the board this afternoon.

BARNARD FUND IS $764,100.

Appeal to Complete Endowment of $1,000,000 by June 16.

The proposed endowment fund of $1,000,000 for Barnard College, which was started as the feature of the celebration of the college's twenty-fifth anniversary, has reached $764,100, it was announced yesterday. This amount includes a gift of $200,000 promised by the General Education Board on condition that the remaining $800,000 of the fund be raised and the college be cleared of debt by June 16 next. The amounts and contributors to date are:

Friend	$210,000
General Education Board	200,000
James Talcott	100,000
Friend	75,000
Mrs. E. H. Harriman	50,000
Alumnae contributions	20,198
Mrs. C. B. Crocker	20,000
Mrs. M. H. Williamson	20,000
Mrs. Clinton Ogilvie	10,000
Edward S. Harkness	10,000
Mrs. Charles Woerishoffer	10,000
Miss Charlotte S. Baker	5,000
Health Fund	5,000
Brenner Fund	4,000
Barnard School Alumnae Fund	4,000
Henry Clews	2,500
Samuel Sachs	2,000
Tatlock Fund	1,250
Anonymous	1,000
Mrs. J. H. Aldrich	1,000
George W. Murray	1,000
Mortimer L. Schiff	1,000
Mrs. William B. Parsons	1,000
Eugene Meyer, Jr.	1,000
John G. Milburn	1,000
Felix M. Warburg	1,000
Von Wahl Fund	1,000
Ferdinand Umbach	750
H. A. Gildersleeve	505
George Blumenthal	500
Dr. Alfred Meyer	500
Mrs. G. W. Murray	500
Smaller contributions	5,400
Total	$764,100

The committee of the Board of Trustees, headed by the Dean, Virginia C. Gildersleeve, again calling attention to the gift of $500,000 by Jacob H. Schiff for the construction of the Students' Building, says this will provide for the physical and social welfare not only of Barnard College but of the women of the entire university.

Rapid development of the college and advancing costs have brought about an annual deficit of $20,000, says the committee. This debt has now reached a total of $85,000. It is due largely to the difference between the tuition fee of $200 and the approximate annual cost of $300 for teaching each student. With the fund attained, the college will be prepared for enduring educational and public service, and the committee makes a public appeal for co-operation during the next three months for completion of the endowment. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, George A. Plimpton, 70 Fifth Avenue.

BEST FLOWER SHOW CLOSES

Attendance, Receipts, and Exhibits Top Previous Records.

The fifth annual international flower show closed its most successful exhibition last night. The attendance and gate receipts were the largest and the exhibits more numerous and elaborate. The flowers remained fresh to the end, and 1,000 new varieties were added during the week.

Jeanne d'Arc, the famous new white orchid, grown by Clement Moore of Hackensack, was sold for the benefit of one of the French war funds for $125. The name of the purchaser was not given.

Medals were awarded to the public garden displays at the show, gold medals going to the Manhattan Park Department, the Brooklyn Park Department, and the New York Botanical Gardens.

Mrs. Pierre Mali was the Chairman of the day for the Commission for Relief in Belgium, assisted by Mrs. John Beaver White and Miss de Sadeleer. The Belgian waitresses included Mrs. J. L. Banks, Jr., Mrs. Leo Nejes, Mrs. Gertrude Adams, Eleanor Green, Mrs. William P. Adams, and the Misses Gertrude Mali, Margaret Overton, Cornelia Chapin, Elizabeth Thompson, Marie B. de Sadeleer, Helen Graydon, Annette Moran, Helen Hoadley, Marie Backland, Mary Opdycke, Augusta and Louise Dixon, and Helen Campbell. Among the Junior League's Red Cross waitresses were the Misses Jeanne Gourd, Nina Ryan, Elizabeth Remsen, Ray Bulkley, Sylvia Van Rensselaer, Margaret Carnegie, Alice R. Lawrence, Madeline Lynch, Margaret Mason, Eleanor Coit, Mary Frost, and Mary S. Colt. The flower girls, headed by Mrs. George B. Post, Jr., were Miss Harriette Post and two motion picture actresses, Norma Phillips and Isabelle Walter.

COMPLETE SUNDAY TEMPLE.

Cafeteria Seating 800 Persons an Appendix to Auditorium.

The tabernacle at 168th Street and Broadway, in which Billy Sunday will conduct his three months' revival, beginning April 8, has now been completed, and will be dedicated on the afternoon of Sunday, April 1, with Governor Whitman as one of the speakers. The building will seat about 17,000 persons, and there will be standing room when the foyers are thrown open, for about 3,000 more.

Attached to the tabernacle is an emergency hospital, which will be under the direction of physicians from various hospitals of the city. Other appendices to the auditorium are rest rooms and a cafeteria, seating 800 people. This, as well as the rest rooms for women, will be under the control of the Y. W. C. A., and it is expected that the profits from the food will cover the cost of the cafeteria building.

ECUADOR ART YIELDS $3,959.

Mirrors of Quito and Cuenca Indians in Alvarado Collection.

Smaller pieces of the Alvarado collection of ancient art of Ecuador were sold at the Anderson Galleries yesterday, the returns for the afternoon amounting to $1,363, making a total to date of $3,959.

Two mirrors in carved and painted frames went to George Smith for $55; a larger English eighteenth century mirror with carved and gilded frame, found in Quito in the early nineteenth century, went to T. J. Turnbull for $55; three mirrors in carved wood frames, made by an Indian of Quito in the eighteenth century, went to W. Scheftels for $50; a small carved leather box, seventeenth century, used to hold the famous jewels of the Marchioness de San Mateo, went to F. Folonomi for $31; W. L. Kelsey paid $30 for a mirror in a carved wood frame, made by an Indian of Cuenca in the eighteenth century, and $40 for a two-fold inlaid screen. To George Smith went another of the mirrors with carved wood frames, made by a Cuenca Indian, for $22.

The sale will be continued this afternoon.

$26,500 for Death of Fire Chief.

Mrs. Annie S. Duffy, widow of William J. Duffy, Battalion Chief of the Fire Department, who died of injuries received when his buggy was struck by a Second Avenue surface car at Second Avenue and Forty-ninth Street on Jan. 5, 1915, obtained a verdict for $26,500 from a jury before Supreme Court Justice Philbin yesterday. Duffy died four months after he was injured, and his widow asked $75,000 for herself and three children. The railroad company alleged contributory negligence, and contended that the injuries were not the primary cause of death.

Charles B. Ward, Song Writer, Dead

Charles B. Ward, song writer and actor, died on Wednesday in Roosevelt Hospital. Among his popular songs were "Strike Up the Band, Here Comes a Sailor," and "The Band Played On." Mr. Ward was born in London in 1865 and came to this country at an early age. He was one of the first singers to popularize the old-time songs that originated on the Bowery. He was at one time with William A. Brady, the theatrical producer, but of late years he had been appearing in "The Twin Flats," a vaudeville sketch. His wife and daughter appeared with him.

Mrs. Louise Baldwin Andrews.

Mrs. Louise Baldwin Andrews, widow of Chauncey H. Andrews, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Leslie C. Bruce, in North Street, Greenwich, Conn. Mrs. Andrews was 80 years old and a native of Youngstown, Ohio, where her husband was for many years of the firm of Andrews & Hitchcock, iron manufacturers.

OFFERS $1,000,000 FOR JEWISH FUND

Julius Rosenwald's Contribution to War Sufferers Largest on Record.

AIDS $10,000,000 CAMPAIGN

His Gifts to Europe's Victims of All Creeds Have Averaged $20,000 a Month for Two Years.

Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago, yesterday telegraphed to the American Jewish Relief Committee in this city that he would contribute $100,000 for each $1,000,000 collected by the committee in its campaign to raise $10,000,000 by June 1 for the benefit of Jews suffering from the war. In announcing his gift, which may amount to $1,000,000, and is reported to be the largest individual subscription ever made to a public philanthropic fund, Mr. Rosenwald said that Jewish men, women, and children in Europe and Asia were dying of starvation.

"This colossal tragedy," he added, "constitutes an obligation upon American Jewry that must be met to the point of sacrifice. The Russian revolution affords our people the channel for which they have waited long centuries. It is not life alone that we can give them, but strength and courage to take their part in the great drama of freedom."

Under the impetus of Mr. Rosenwald's gift the committee will carry on its campaign vigorously, led by Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey; Louis Marshall, and Herbert Lehman. The belief that the full $10,000,000 would be raised amounted to conviction with every member of the committee.

Telegrams congratulating Mr. Rosenwald poured into the committee's offices at 1,777 Broadway. Mr. Rosenwald has previously been a generous contributor to Jewish relief. When the campaign to raise $5,000,000 during 1916 was begun he gave $100,000, and the 1917 campaign began with another gift of $100,000 from him. A personal account of Mr. Rosenwald, prepared by one associated with the Relief Committee, who knows him well, said that his contributions to the war sufferers of all creeds and every nationality have averaged $20,000 a month for the last two years. When a Chicago reporter asked him where his sympathies were in the European struggle he replied: "With all who are suffering."

In addition to the efforts of the American Jewish Relief Committee, the People's and Central Relief Committees are raising funds for the relief of Jews.

Rev. Dr. William J. Donaldson.

The Rev. Dr. William Joseph Donaldson, a prominent Catholic clergyman in Brooklyn and for the last fourteen years rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, in Cranberry Street, died in the rectory on Wednesday night from heart disease. Dr. Donaldson was born fifty-three years ago at Kingston, N. Y., and attended St. Francis College and later pursued his studies for the ministry at Genoa, Italy, where he was ordained. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in that city.

For several years he was assistant in St. Edward's Church, after which he was transferred to the Church of the Visitation, in South Brooklyn. He received his first charge as pastor of St. Joseph's Church in Kings Park, L. I., and after four years he was assigned to the Church of the Assumption, where he remained until his death. Dr. Donaldson is survived by five sisters, Sister St. Urban of St. Vincent de Paul's Convent, Sister Mary Josepha of Mount St. Francis Convent, Sister Mary Basil of the Angel Guardian Home, Margaret and Elizabeth Donaldson.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANNIE ALETTA ELWELL MOFFETT, widow of James Moffett, a prominent New York lawyer, died yesterday at the home of her son, Dr. Rudolph D. Moffett, 830 Park Avenue. She was born in Brooklyn sixty-three years ago, and was a daughter of John P. Elwell. She left, besides Dr. Moffett, another son, Robert Moffett, of 368 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET M. TIETZE, 54 years old, wife of Gustave A. Tietze and a former resident of Brooklyn, died in the Mercy Hospital at Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, after an operation.

Mrs. KATHERINE MAGERUS RUDD, wife of Robert J. Rudd, a real estate dealer in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,112 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, in her forty-fourth year. She was a daughter of the late Peter Magerus, a hotel man of Hammels, Long Island, and was born there.

JOSEPH WALTER MACKEY, 46 years old, in the iron and steel business, died at his home, 33 Irving Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, from heart disease. Mr. Mackey was descended from Revolutionary ancestry and was a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He left a wife.

Mrs. CORNELIA E. HILL, widow of Riley Hill, died at her home, 1 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, in her eighty-sixth year. A son and three daughters survive her.

Mrs. VIOLA L. PHILLIPS, a prominent member of the Nostrand Avenue M. E. Church and of Crescent Chapter, No. 55, Order of the Eastern Star, and Wenonah Council, Daughters of Pocahontas, died from Bright's disease on Tuesday at her home, 213 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, aged 48 years. She was born in North Adams, Mass., and was the wife of James E. Phillips.

CHARLES LOBER, Sr., a retired glass manufacturer of Brooklyn and a resident of the Greenpoint section for fifty-five years, died on Wednesday at his home, 9 Russell Street, in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Lober was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France, and is survived by three sons and a daughter.

Mrs. FANNIE M. WALLACE MAURER, wife of George B. Maurer, of 615 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, a brick manufacturer, died in St. Catharine's Hospital on Tuesday, aged 41 years.

AINSLIE S. McIVER, a retired shipbuilder, died in the Home for Aged Men in Brooklyn on Wednesday in his eighty-seventh year. He was born in Scotland.

Mrs. ELIZA KNIGHT LAWSON, wife of the Rev. Albert G. Lawson, pastor of the Baptist Church at Woodside, L. I., died at her home in Jamaica on Wednesday. She was born in Brooklyn seventy-five years ago, and is survived, besides her husband, by two daughters, Mrs. Harold Murdock and Miss Martha E. Lawson, and a son, Dr. George B. Lawson of the Pennsylvania College for Women at Pittsburgh, Penn.

JOHN HAGGERTY of 695 St. Nicholas Avenue, for twenty-five years a member of the staff of The New York World, died yesterday in St. Lawrence Hospital from injuries received on March 10, when he was struck by an automobile. For fifteen years he covered the Harlem district for The Evening World.

HENRY W. CULBERSON, former Councilman of East Orange, died on Wednesday in Orange, N. J. He was 76 years old.

Mrs. HERMAN WOLF, an active charity worker, died on Tuesday at her home, 450 West 140th Street. She was 66 years old.

DANIEL J. FENIS, superintendent of the estate of Charles D. Dickie at Hunt's Point, is dead. He was 60 years old.

WALTER VON ERLENBELL, a hotel keeper, died at the German Hospital. He was 48 years old.

WALTER THOMAS, a dramatic actor, died on Wednesday in a private hospital. He was formerly with the companies of Charles Frohman, David Warfield, Daniel Frohman, and James K. Hackett.

EDGAR BLESS DRAKE, Secretary and Treasurer of Bless & Drake, iron manufacturers, died on Wednesday in Newark. He was born Sept. 18, 1854.

Mrs. SARAH H. GOEBEL, 90 years old, the widow of George C. Goebel, died on Wednesday in Montclair, N. J. She left three great-great-grandchildren, twenty-six great-grandchildren, and three children.

CHARLES BEACH GOULD, former Mayor of North Caldwell, N. J., died yesterday in Montclair, N. J. He was 70 years old.

EDWIN F. DARLING, senior member of E. E. Darling, wholesale grocers, Troy, N. Y., died yesterday in that city. Mr. Darling was born in 1844.

M. C. W. HUMPHREY, an authority in the affairs of the Northern Presbyterian Church, died in Louisville, Ky., yesterday. He was 74 years old.

JOHN C. NORTHRUP, who was for many years in the lighterage business in New York, died in Passaic, N. J. He was 77 years old.

Mrs. FRANCIS STEIREL, Treasurer and one of the founders of the Women's Health Protective Association, died on Monday at her home, 463 West End Avenue.

MAX WEBER, German Consul in Juarez, Mexico, and one of the wealthiest residents of the border town, died at a hospital in El Paso, Texas, yesterday.

ORLANDO B. TURRELL, a former St. Paul banker, is dead in his eighty-fourth year in Redwood Falls, Minn. In 1871 he developed the settlement at Redwood Falls.

VAN SANTVOORD BROWER, for many years with the Hudson River Navigation Company, died in Newark, N. Y., on Tuesday. He was 58 years old.

1/3 off Silver
We are closing out our silverware at a discount of 33⅓ per cent. to make more room for our jewel department.
MARCUS & CO.,
5th Ave. cor. 45th St.

BRIDGE AIDING RED CROSS.

Chain Tournament, Started at Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer's, Is Continued.

The auction bridge chain tournament started by Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer and Mrs. W. Seward Webb to raise $200,000 for the American Red Cross and infantile paralysis sufferers, the first of the parties being held last Tuesday by Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, promises to be as successful as its originators hoped. Mrs. Philip A. Clark, Mrs. Charles R. Barney, and Mrs. F. B. Keech, members of the Working Committee, who played at Tuesday's bridge, played off Wednesday their four-table obligation, and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Anson will give her four-table bridge this afternoon.

Mrs. Pulitzer announced yesterday that she would open her house, 7 East Seventy-third Street, for any hostess who wishes to become a link in the chain and will supply the room necessary provided such hostess will make sure of bringing the requisite number of players.

A suggestion was offered that some one not in the original chain start a three-table chain of her own, and this, worked out to the end, would net nearly $1,000. Mrs. Henry Ittleson was the first to do this, and others are taking it up.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

Brooklyn.

MOLLER—CRANE.—March 21. Dorothy B. Crane to Frank A. Moller.

Died.

ANDREWS.—At Greenwich, Conn., March 22, 1917, Louisa Baldwin, widow of Chauncey H. Andrews, and mother of Mrs. John L. Logan and Mrs. L. C. Bruce, in her 83d year. Funeral and interment Sunday, March 25, 1917, at Youngstown, Ohio.

ANTHONY.—At Farmington, Conn., on Wednesday, March 21, Albert Stephen Anthony, second son of Henry B. Anthony and Laura B. C. Roe, in the nineteenth year of age. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, Friday afternoon, March 23; on arrival of the 2:05 train from Grand Central Terminal.

BLUMGART.—On Thursday, March 22, Ludwig Blumgart, beloved husband of Rose Blondheim. Interment Baltimore, Md.

BRADHURST.—On March 22, 1917, Henry Maunsell Bradhurst, in his 53d year, son of the late Charles Cornell Bradhurst and Catherine Rodwell. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Saturday, March 24, at 1 P. M.

BROWER.—Van Santvoord Brower, formerly of New York and Albany, and for many years connected with the Hudson River Navigation Company, died in Newark, N. Y., Tuesday, March 20, 1917, aged 58 years.

BUNCE.—On Thursday, March 22, 1917, Mary J. Bunce, widow of the late Theodore D. Bunce, in her 79th year. Funeral services Sunday, March 25, at 2:30 P. M., at the residence of her son, 284 Walnut St., Westfield, N. J. Carriages will meet train leaving Liberty St. Ferry, C. R. R. of N. J., at 1 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery Monday, March 26.

COOPER.—March 22, Sarah L. Cooper, in her 81st year. Funeral services at Chapel of the Stone, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, March 24, at 11 A. M.

CRANE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on March 21, 1917, Helen W., widow of Job S. Crane. Funeral service at her late residence, 220 South Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, March 24, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DAVIS.—Jake, suddenly on Wednesday, March 21, 1917, aged 65, beloved husband of Julia A. Delaney, formerly of Albany, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter. Albany papers please copy.

FIRTH.—On March 21, 1917, Riley Firth, in his 79th year. Funeral services will be held Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the late residence, 2,436 Cumberland St. Funeral Sunday, March 25, at 10 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

FISK.—On Thursday, March 22, Elizabeth Fisk, beloved wife of John Fisk and mother of Hilda M., Emma C., and Henry W. Funeral from her late residence, 101 East 73th, on Saturday, 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Friends are invited.

FRIEDMAN.—Rae Lehmann, beloved wife of Max Friedman, on Tuesday, March 20. Funeral from late residence, 253 Grand St., at 10 A. M. Friday, March 23, 1917.

GOULD.—At Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, March 21, 1917, Charles B. Gould, in his 77th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. Edward Myers, 59 Walnut St., on Saturday, March 24, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Caldwell Cemetery.

GREENE.—Mary Isabel, widow of the late Rufus Greene, Jr., at her residence, 100 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, March 22, after a brief illness. She leaves a daughter, Mrs. Ernest L. Blumenschein. Notice of funeral later. Providence, R. I., and Ogdensburg, N. Y., papers please copy.

GRISWOLD.—Elizabeth Van Wart Griswold, beloved wife of F. M. Griswold, on Thursday, March 22, 1917, at her residence, 61 Euston Road, Garden City, N. Y. Notice of funeral later.

HAMAMAN.—In Troy, N. Y., March 21, 1917, at her residence, 103 1st St., Mary Elizabeth Worth, wife of the late Charles E. Hanaman, in the 69th year of her age. Funeral at St. John's Church on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

JACK.—John, aged 67, at Tuckahoe, N. Y., on March 21. Services at the home of William J. Robb, Fairview Farm, Scarsdale, on Friday, 3 P. M. Funeral 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

JENKINS.—At his residence, 174 Walnut St., Montclair, N. J., Thursday, March 22, 1917, Guy Ransome Jenkins, in his 55th year. Funeral private.

KELSEY.—At her residence, 166 West 128th St., Margaret A. Kelsey, wife of the late T. Ogden Kelsey, on Wednesday, March 21, 1917. Funeral services from the New York Presbyterian Church, 128th St. and 5th Av., Saturday, March

WAR FINANCE BODY OF BANKERS URGED

New York Men Think President Should Name Experts to Advise Government.

FAVOR A BOND BOARD ALSO

Federal Officials Informally Weigh Two Plans to Assist the Entente Nations.

A committee of bankers should be appointed by President Wilson or by the Secretary of the Treasury to advise the Government in formulating plans for financing war with Germany, New York bankers said yesterday. They called attention to the fact that the United States undoubtedly would be obliged to float large bond issues and make other financial arrangements which would require the highest talent, and that under the circumstances it was no more than reasonable that the country should have the benefit of the counsel of the ablest bankers in the country.

It was pointed out that while the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense numbered among its members a railroad official, a business man, and representatives of labor unions, not a single banker appeared on the list. Besides designating a group of the leading bankers throughout the country as an advisory committee, it was suggested that a board of five or six experts in the sale of bonds be named who would assist the Secretary of the Treasury in the distribution of Government securities. The function of this board of experts would be similar to "the Munitions Standards Board," which has just been named by Secretary of War Baker.

Thus far Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has not shown a disposition to consult with any banker regarding the Government bond issues, and has not conferred with the Federal Reserve Board, which has given the subject considerable study. Local bankers point to the fact that while it is generally believed that it would be comparatively easy to dispose of a large issue of United States Government bonds, it is important that the rate should be right, that the maturity should be adjusted to the demands of the investment market, and that all the other details should be properly worked out. Many of the factors that have to be considered are said to be technical, and not within the grasp of Treasury officials who are not familiar with bond market conditions.

The suggestion that the twelve Federal Reserve Banks be used as agencies for the receipt of subscriptions has also been advanced, and it has been informally approved by members of the Federal Reserve Board, but Secretary McAdoo has not indicated his views on the subject.

Because on a former occasion a hearing was denied New York bankers who sought to confer with the President, they are reluctant now to offer any suggestions until officially asked to do so.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Plans for rendering financial assistance to the Entente Allies in case of war between the United States and Germany are being considered informally by Federal Reserve Board and other Government officials.

Two courses are said to have been presented: One, the placing of general credits to Entente Governments in this country by individual banks to a greater extent than heretofore; the other, official action by the Government in placing a large sum at the disposal of the Entente. It is thought probable that, should the latter course be adopted, the Government would raise the sum desired by a bond issue to be designated for that purpose, the proceeds to be loaned as needed to France, Great Britain, and probably other Entente Governments. Plans are said to be still in a formative stage and may not be definitely shaped until after Congress convenes April 2.

STEEL MEN TO CUT PRICES.

Reduction for Government Similar to That in Copper Expected.

Steel manufacturers expect to be asked within a few days to make price concessions on Government orders for naval and military uses similar to the cut announced on Wednesday by the copper men. It was learned yesterday that Chairman E. H. Gary and his associates in the United States Steel Corporation and the heads of competing companies were ready to meet suggestions by the National Peace Council and that details would be arranged quickly when the call came.

Major steel products are selling now at the highest prices in their history. Eight products, most of which would be needed by the Government, including steel bars, wire, plates, and shapes, have an average price of $84.68 a ton, compared with normal fluctuations from $35 to $45 a ton. While probable prices for Government work have not yet been discussed publicly, it is expected they will not be far above the average quotations of the last ten years.

Steel manufacturers realize that if the Government work is divided among the leading producers there will not be a heavy demand upon any one company, and the broad level of earnings will be affected but slightly. The Government's naval program and other construction in the land defences, as far as made public, indicates the consumption of not more than 8 per cent., and perhaps not more than 2 per cent., of the country's expected steel production this year.

Bernard M. Baruch of the National Defence Council went to Washington yesterday to be gone a week or more, and it is expected arrangements will be made from Washington for lower than market prices for numerous essentials for military development in addition to copper and steel.

The names of the copper companies which have agreed to supply 45,500,000 pounds of the metal at 16 2-3 cents a pound were announced by President John D. Ryan of the Anaconda Copper Company. They are the Anaconda, the Utah Copper Company, Phelps, Dodge & Co., Inspiration Consolidated, Kennecott, Chino, Miami, Chile, Greene-Cananea, Cerro de Pasco, Braden, Ray Consolidated, North Butte, Quincy, Wolverine, Mohawk, Utah Consolidated, and Hancock Consolidated.

All of these companies have offices here. The Calumet & Hecla and other prominent concerns domiciled in Boston were not named. It was assumed in the financial district that the metal was apportioned first among the companies here, and that the whole amount was covered before requests were sent to Boston and Western cities.

35 YEARS ON FIRE DUTY.

Deputy Chief Binns Receives Congratulations and a Silver Service.

Friends of Deputy Fire Chief John Binns in the Fire Department gave him a silver service last evening at his quarters in Duane Street to mark his completion of thirty-five years' service. Deputy Fire Commissioner Clarence H. Pay, on behalf of the Fire Department, congratulated Chief Binns on his long and distinguished service. A letter was received from Fire Commissioner Adamson, in which he said:

"Let me extend to you my heartiest congratulations upon this anniversary and to express the feeling of the entire Fire Department of the high appreciation in which your service is held. You have helped to make history in the department by being the first to make a rescue by means of the scaling ladder, and in addition you have constantly rendered splendid service to the city and to the department. I wish to join personally and officially with all of your friends in congratulating you and wishing you continued good health and good service."

Drives Saloons from Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—In prompt compliance with a request from the War Department, the Senate today unanimously passed the Emerson bill which prohibits the selling of liquor within a quarter of a mile of the United States Reservation at Plattsburg. A similar bill is pending in the lower house.

SEND GERMANS OUT OF CHINA THIS WAY

Peking Government Gets Consent of State Departments to Safe Passage for Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—China is arranging to send the dismissed German diplomatic and consular officials in that country back to Germany by way of the United States, and has secured the consent of the State Department to their passage across the continent under safe conduct. Details of the plan are not known here, but it is assumed the Allies will give the same guarantees for the trip across the Pacific and the Atlantic, as were given the United States in the case of Count von Bernstorff and his suite.

The arrangement offers a solution to a problem which it was thought at the time of China's break with Germany might present unusual difficulties. The only neutral ground where the German officials might have gone overland is Siam. So far, it is understood, no safe conducts actually have been issued, but formal action both by the United States and the Allies is expected shortly.

About 200 persons are to be in the party, including a body of German soldiers who have acted as a legation guard at Peking. The departure of this force is expected to remove a source of considerable irritation in Peking, where the proximity of armed forces of the belligerents has led to more than one unpleasant incident. Since the break between the United States and Germany, American and German troops have come to blows once, and the Germans have had many quarrels with the French and British troops.

The former German Minister at Peking has a suite of about forty, who are ready to leave at once, while forty Consuls are scattered about China. The party will gather in Peking, take passage at Tien-tsin on a Dutch vessel, which it is thought has been chartered for the purpose, and land in San Francisco or Seattle. From New York they will take passage on a Scandinavian steamer to reach the route traveled by Count von Bernstorff.

Incidentally this will afford a way home for the former German Consul at Manila, Zitelman, who has been traveling the seas for weeks without being able to find a refuge. Dismissed from the Philippines, he was refused safe conduct in Japan from China, was brought back to Hawaii, transshipped to a vessel sailing to China direct, and arrived there only to learn that relations had been broken and he could not land.

ADMITS TIMES SQUARE PLOT.

Subway Dynamiter Sent to Penitentiary for Indefinite Term.

Thomas J. McGuire, one of the six members of the subway employes' local of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes of America who were indicted in connection with the dynamite explosion in the subway at Lenox Avenue and 110th Street on Oct. 25, pleaded guilty yesterday before Justice Tompkins in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to a charge of having conspired to blow up the Times Square station a few days after the first plot. Justice Tompkins sentenced him to the penitentiary for an indeterminate term.

McGuire's young wife, who was in court with her baby, fainted when the sentence was announced. She was revived by a physician of the Hudson Street Hospital, who was summoned by court attendants.

McGuire and J. J. Murnagh, who was sent to the penitentiary last week for complicity in the Lenox Avenue plot, went to the factory of the Hercules Powder Company at Kenville, N. J., and bought a quantity of dynamite. Evidence showed, Assistant District Attorney Weller said, that this powder was to be used in wrecking the Times Square station.

FIND SIX MISSING GIRLS."

Returned Home as Result of Publicity in Ruth Cruger Case.

Since the beginning of the as yet fruitless countrywide search for Ruth Cruger, the Wadleigh High School graduate who disappeared from her home at 180 Claremont Avenue on Feb. 13, six missing girls have been found and returned to their homes as a result of the publicity given the case, according to Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling.

Mr. Dooling would not specify the circumstances nor give the names of the young women, as he felt it would injure them to publish any of the particulars. He admitted that most of them had made the mistake of running away with men whose intentions were not serious.

Henry D. Cruger spent an hour yesterday with Mr. Dooling, but he said afterward that he had nothing to give out. He was still hoping, he said, that his daughter would be returned to him.

RAILROADS PLEAD FOR HIGHER RATES

Executives of Largest Carriers Lay "Tense Situation" Before Commerce Board.

WIDE MOVEMENT BEGINS

Pennsylvania's President Argues Need of Immediate Relief for Situation Which Alarms Carriers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A committee of railroad executives told the Interstate Commerce Commission today that the railroads of the country had been brought to face a serious situation through the greatly increased cost of operation due to the Adamson eight-hour law and rapidly declining net earnings. They urged that the commission authorize the proposed advance in freight rates for transporting bituminous coal as a partial solution of the problem.

The executives of the seven largest carriers of bituminous coal were represented at the hearing. Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was the chief spokesman. Mr. Rea told the committee that the Supreme Court's decision upholding the constitutionality of the Adamson act would cost the Pennsylvania Lines East of Pittsburgh $9,000,000 in increase of wages, while other pay adjustments recently made would add $4,800,000 more, and other additions to the cost burdens of the road within the last few months, due in great part to the high cost of materials because of war conditions, would swell the expenses of the Pennsylvania road in the territory named by $29,300,000.

The hearing in which President Rea submitted this information was given by the suspension board of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Those present in addition to Mr. Rea were A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Railroad; Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; L. E. Johnson, President of the Norfolk & Western Railroad; Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the board of the Chesapeake & Ohio; C. W. Huntingdon, Chairman of the board of the Virginian Railway, and C. R. Gray, President of the Western Maryland.

On the ground that the necessity for more adequate revenues was immediate, the railway executives asked that the usual suspension orders be omitted so that the new rates could become effective as promptly as possible. It was indicated that this action was the first step in a general movement to revise freight rates in order that the carriers may be able to meet the increased burdens imposed upon them and obtain the additional capital required if they are to continue to perform their duties to the public.

The proposed advances in the freight rates on bituminous coal would affect shipments to the Atlantic seaboard and the Lake ports. The tariffs which have been filed provide for increases of 5 cents a ton to Hampton Roads and Newport News, 10 cents a ton to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and 15 cents a ton to the Lake ports.

President Rea based his plea on patriotic considerations as well as commercial necessities.

"Under the existing international complications and exceptional industrial activity," he said, "there should be no delay in placing the railroads in a strong financial condition in order that they may place themselves in a strong physical condition to meet the needs of the country."

The immediate necessity for higher rates on coal and other freight was based on the enormously advanced cost of materials and fuel, the Supreme Court decision on the Adamson wage act, the scarcity, high price, and inefficiency of labor in general, and the constant increase in taxes.

Advances in fuel prices alone, Mr. Rea said, would involve an added cost of at least $37,000,000 a year to the seven railroads represented at the hearing. The chief articles used in the operation of the Pennsylvania Lines East of Pittsburgh, he continued, had risen in price an average of 78 per cent. in the last two years. In many cases the advances had been far greater. Axles had risen 173 per cent., steel bridge material 148 per cent., and steel plates 244 per cent. Equipment, he said, had risen at least 50 per cent.

"The Adamson act decision," Mr. Rea continued, "will advance wages of the men affected on the Pennsylvania Lines East of Pittsburgh at least $9,000,000 a year, on a conservative basis. In addition, since the first of the year it has been necessary to authorize wage increases to other employes amounting to $4,800,000 a year."

Taxes, Mr. Rea said, for the seven railroads, took 12 cents out of every dollar of net operating revenues last year, and had advanced 31 per cent. since 1906. For the present year the new Federal stock capital tax will mean a heavy further increase. The increased costs of materials and supplies, Mr. Rea explained, were only just beginning to be felt, "for the reason that the previous contracts made on favorable terms have expired or are now expiring."

Setting forth that the decreased net earnings in the face of incredasing gross business is a "situation which has alarmed the carriers," Mr. Rea asserted that the returns earned by the seven railroad systems represented at the hearing were during January, 1917, on a basis of only 3.20 per cent. a year upon their investment in road and equipment.

"With these figures as to present operation staring us in the face," Mr. Rea continued, "and the increase in expenditures for material, fuel supplies, taxes and wages, which are only reflected in a small degree in the figures just enumerated, we feel that the situation is tense and that immediate relief should be given the carriers, in order that they may continue unhampered to render the public the safe and efficient service which it is their duty to give, and for which I believe the public is ready and willing to pay."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.00	Izzie & Norcross	.04
Alta	.04	Jacket	.04
Andes	.13	Kentuck	.02
Best & Belcher	.04	Mexican	.04
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.12
Caledonia	.14	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.09	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.05
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Virginia	.15	Union Con	.05
Exchequer	.03	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican dollars	.58

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.30	Goldfield Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.71	Great Bend	.06
MacNamara	.06	Jumbo Ext	.34
Midway	.14	Kewanas	.16
Mizpah	.14	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.14	Spearhead	.07
Montana	.21	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.14	Big Four	.12
Rescue	.27	Gold Wedge	.06
Tonopah Ext	.25	Manhattan Cons	.42
Tonopah Nev	6.25	Morning Glory	.02
West End	.65	Union Amalgam	.28
West Tonopah	.18	White Caps	2.05
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.12	Big Jim	.10
Booth	.00	Nevada Hills	.24
Daisy	.03	Packard	.45
Florence	.20	Rochester	.55
Frances	.05	Round Mountain	.44
Goldfield Cons	.60	United Mines	.55

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6½	6¾	Gold Sov	4	5
Dr J'pot	7½	8¾	Granite	56	58½
Elkton	10½	11¼	Isabella	19	20
El Paso	21	25	McKinney	29	30
Fanny R	5½	7½	Portland	175	181
Gold Cycle	235	236	Vindicator	80	90
Gold Dollar	..	2¾	U. Gold M.	16	17

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Fri.; with rain in w. and by night in e.; Sat. probably fair; colder in cent. and w.; fresh e. to s. e. winds on the coast.

S. Car.—Rain Fri.; Sat. probably fair and colder; moderate to fresh e. to s. winds, shifting to w. Sat.

Ga.—Rain Fri.; Sat. probably fair and colder; moderate to fresh e. to s. winds, shifting to n. w. Sat.

Fla.—Fair Fri., except rain in n.; Sat. fair; colder in n. w.; moderate e. winds, except moderate to fresh s. over n. w., shifting to n. w. Sat.

Ala.—Rain Fri.; Sat. probably fair and colder; moderate to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w. Sat.

Miss.—Rain Fri.; Sat. fair, colder, with moderate to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w. by Sat.

Tenn. and Ky.—Showers Fri.; probably thunderstorms; Sat. probably fair, colder.

Ind.—Rain Fri.; probably thunderstorms in cent. and s.; Sat. colder and fair; fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w. during Fri. night.

Lower Mich.—Rain Fri.; Sat. rain or snow and colder; fresh to strong shifting winds, becoming n. w. Fri. night.

Upper Mich.—Rain Fri.; Sat. rain or snow and colder; moderate shifting winds.

Ohio—Rain Fri.; Sat. probably fair and colder; fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w. Sat.

La.—Unsettled Fri.; colder in n. w.; Sat. unsettled, colder.

Ark.—Fair in w. Fri.; showers in e.; colder in w. and cent.; Sat. fair, colder in e. and s.

Okla. and W. Tex.—Fair Fri.; much colder; Sat. fair.

E. Tex.—Unsettled Fri.; colder in n.; much colder in n. w.; Sat. fair; colder in e. and s.

Ill.—Showers and thunderstorms Fri.; much cooler in afternoon or night; Sat. fair and cooler; fresh to strong s. winds, shifting to w.

Mo.—Showers Fri.; thunderstorms in e.; much cooler; Sat. fair; fresh to strong w. winds, diminishing.

Wis.—Showers Fri.; thunderstorms and cooler in e. and s.; Sat. fair; fresh to strong shifting winds.

Minn.—Fair in w., showers in e. Fri.; Sat. fair.

Iowa—Unsettled and cooler Fri.; showers and thunderstorms in e. and cent.; Sat. fair; fresh to strong w. winds, diminishing.

N. and S. Dakota—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.

Neb.—Cloudy in w., unsettled and cooler in e. Fri.; Sat. fair, warmer; fresh w. winds, diminishing.

Kan.—Cloudy and cooler Fri.; Sat. fair; fresh w. winds.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, and France—About once a week.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—No sailing at present.

Gibraltar and Italy—Sailings uncertain.

STERNBERG ADMITS LIES IN HILAIR CASE

Coroner Sends Him to Tombs and Gives Police a Day to Find Stronger Evidence.

NOT A MERCENARY TANGOIST

Prosecutor Fails to Produce Proof Other Than Prisoner's Own Admissions.

"Benny" Sternberg, charged with strangling Mrs. Elsie Lee Hilair in bed at the Hotel Martinique, was committed to the Tombs by Coroner Patrick D. Riordan yesterday after Sternberg's counsel had withdrawn his application for a hearing under a writ of habeas corpus.

The commitment, which was for only twenty-four hours, was in the nature of a compromise to enable the District Attorney to produce additional evidence showing why Sternberg should not be discharged from the custody of the police. Incidents preceding it brought two facts prominently to the fore: First, that Sternberg was not a mercenary frequenter of secluded dancing places, and, second, that the District Attorney was having great difficulty in completing his case against the defendant.

That Sternberg had lied to the police when he told them he had not been with Mrs. Hilair on the day of the murder, was frankly admitted by his counsel. He made no attempt to deny that the prisoner knew the woman well, and that he had been in her company up to an hour before she registered under an assumed name at the hotel. But the prisoner succeeded in thoroughly convincing those who saw him yesterday that he never was a favorite with women at afternoon dancing parlors, and that, for the time being, at least, he had the advantage over the District Attorney and the police who are attempting to connect him with the murder of Mrs. Hilair.

Sternberg was taken before Supreme Court Justice Delehanty at 2 o'clock yesterday in the habeas corpus proceedings, but his day there was brief. His counsel, Jonah Goldstein, asked leave to withdraw his application without prejudice, and this being granted, the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the police who took him, as quickly as the crowds of curious persons would permit, across City Hall Park and into the Coronor's Office in the Municipal Building.

Once there, it developed that the District Attorney had little, beyond the prisoner's own admissions, to connect him with the crime, or that if he did have, he deemed it inexpedient to produce his evidence. Coroner Riordan refused to receive the first affidavit sworn to by the policeman who had arrested Sternberg, and when the second was prepared, it contained no facts beyond those already published by the newspapers.

Attorney Goldstein insisted that the adjournment be for twenty-four hours, and after Coroner Riordan had granted the request, added:

"I wish to urge one thing—that my client be committed to the Tombs. He certainly should not be sent back to the Second Branch Detective Bureau. They won't let him sleep, and they won't let him alone there. They are wrangling with him all the time, trying to wring some statement from him which they can use against him."

After he had been committed to the Tombs Sternberg waited, with the consent of the Coroner, until the corridors had been cleared before accompanying the detectives to prison.

If you are moving please tell us as soon as practicable. This will enable us to promptly disconnect the old and connect the new service

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10 Irving Place	Stuyvesant 5600	362 East 149th Street	Melrose 9900
124 West 42d Street	Bryant 5262	Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000	

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

By the Grace of God, Free and Independent.

To Milford Cemetery Association, Milford, Connecticut; Florence Lillian Shook, New Hamburg, Dutchess County, New York; Mary Augusta Steger, 4,818 Fairhill Street, Olney, Philadelphia, Pa.; Augusta Cadwallader, 466 East Hoagrove Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; William J. Tibbals, 504 West First Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Clarence L. Tibbals, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.; Augusta C. Buskirk, Fairgrove, Michigan; Florence Y. Young, Liberty, Mills, Indiana; Lewis Tibbals, Highland, Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York; Mary Augusta Haight, Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York; Edward Tibbals, address unknown, and if Edward Tibbals be dead, the widow, heirs at law, next of kin, and personal representatives of Edward Tibbals, including William J. Tibbals, and Augusta Cadwallader, above named, and to all persons interested as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, in the Estate of Sarah J. Tibbals, deceased, who at the time of her death resided at Hotel Martha Washington, No. 29 East 29th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York,

SEND GREETING.

Upon the petition of GEORGE F. LANGENBACHER, residing at No. 756 East 18th Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and CHARLES P. TIBBALS, residing at No. 26 Lincoln Street, East Orange, New Jersey, praying for the judicial settlement of their account as executors of the above named decedent, and on the account and vouchers in support thereof now filed in this court.

YOU and each of you are hereby cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court of New York County, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of April, 1917, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the account of GEORGE F. LANGENBACHER and CHARLES P. TIBBALS, as Executors of the Last Will and Testament of said deceased, should not be judicially settled.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE HAVE caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Honorable ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

[Seal.] DANIEL DOWLING,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[By request of the Government, sailings to European ports and wireless reports of the positions of ships are omitted.]

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:55 | Sun sets..6:41 | Moon sets..7:12

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:30	8:04	1:34	1:54
Governors Island	8:07	8:38	2:07	2:30
Hell Gate	10:06	10:20	4:13	4:34

Arrived—Thursday, March 22.

SS Australien, Cristobal, March 11.
SS Espagne, Bordeaux, March 11.
SS Elk III., Gibara, March 16.
SS Roar, Guantanamo March 14.
SS Momus, New Orleans, March 17.
SS Gulfport, Port Arthur, March 13.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, March 19.
SS Zacapa, Kingston, March 17.
SS Florizel, Halifax, March 20.
SS Munrio, Matanzas, March 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Thor	Santos	Feb. 28
Borglum	Buenos Aires	Feb. 3
Dante Alighieri	Naples	Mar. 3
Saturna	Marseilles	Feb. 23
Vienna	Bordeaux	Mar. 2
Bjornefjord	Santos	Feb. 23
Mathilde	Santos	Mar. 1
Rance	Bordeaux	Mar. 2
City of Savannah	Savannah	Mar. 20
Sao Paulo	Bahia	Mar. 2
Taunton	Baracao	Mar. 19
El Paso	Galveston	Mar. 17
El Occidente	Galveston	Mar. 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Wentworth	St. Nazaire	Mar. 7
Colorado	Hull	Mar. 10
Wallace	Havre	Mar. 7

DUE SUNDAY.

Tivives	Santiago	Mar. 20
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 23
Adonis	Curacao	Mar. 17
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 22

DUE MONDAY.

Ausable	Santos	Mar. 9
Calamares	Havana	Mar. 23
Coamo	San Juan	Mar. 21
Evelyn	Maroria	Mar. 7
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 28

DUE TUESDAY.

Prins Willem I	Haiti	Mar. 26
Allianca	Colombia	Mar. 21
Havana	Havana	Mar. 24
City of Augusta	Savannah	Mar. 24

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Munamar	Matanzas	Mar. 24
Strabo	Santos	Mar. 3
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 26

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	San Juan	Mar. 24
Carrillo	Kingston	Mar. 21
Sama	Kingston	Mar. 24
Comanche	Jacksonville	Mar. 26

DUE FRIDAY.

Colorado	Hull	Mar. 10
August	Buenos Aires	Mar. 6
Roath	Havre	Mar. 2
Grosholm	Ferrel	Mar. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 27

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Commewijne, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Adonis, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tallsman, Buenos Aires	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tagus, Colon	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Iowan, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Honduras, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Norfolk, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Hiron, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Olinda, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zacapa, Jamaica	7:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Drammensfjord, Christiania	——	2:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Panama, Cristobal	1:13 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Acre, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tivives, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ranneffjord, Christiania	——	2:00 P.M.
Iowan, Rio Janeiro	——	2:00 P.M.
Munamar, Matanzas	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.

South and Central America Mails.

Haiti, (except Cape Haitl,) at 8:30 A. M.—Adonis .....Mar. 23

Cape Haiti and Port de Paix, (other parts of Haiti, Curacao, Venezuela, and Dutch Guiana, via Cape Haiti, Curacao, Cumana, Carupano, and Paramaribo, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M.—Commewijne...Mar. 23

Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Saratoga.....Mar. 24

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Carolina.....Mar. 24

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca, Narino and Magdalena Departments, (Cuba, Canal Zone, and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Kingston, Cristobal, Savanilla, and Cartagena, at 9 A. M.—Tagus.....Mar. 24

Jamaica, via Kingston, at 10 A. M.—Honduras .....Mar. 24

St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Barbados, and for Guiana, via Georgetown, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 10:30 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.,)—Korona.....Mar. 24

Turks Island and Dominican Republic, at 11:30 A. M., supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,)—Norfolk.....Mar. 24

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nicaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer, via Havana, Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Pastores.....Mar. 24

Rio Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, and Rio Grande do Sul, (specially addressed only,) at 12 M.—Jungshoved.Mar. 24

South Brasil, (except State of Rio Grande do Sul,) via Rio Janeiro and Santos, at 12 M.—Iowan.....Mar. 24

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Cooks Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via San Francisco)—Paloona .....Mar. 23

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru.....Mar. 25

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Siberia Maru.....Mar. 29

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Including accommodations at Hotel Sevilla.

HAVANA—Regular sailings, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $

HELP FOR HONEST DEBTORS.

Credit Men Seek Means to Reduce Bankruptcy Litigation.

Five hundred members of the New York Credit Men's Association gathered at the Hotel Astor last night and considered means to decrease the waste caused by unnecessary bankruptcy litigation in the courts. The solution of the problem, it was declared, depended upon co-operation by creditors in adjusting weakened credits in instances where insolvent or embarrassed debtors were shown to be honestly disposed.

W. F. H. Koelsch presided. He said adjustment bureaus were maintained by sixty local associations affiliated with the National Association of Credit Men for the purpose of meeting honest debtors half way.

Frank S. Flagg, Vice-President of the National Association of Credit Men, brought out enthusiastic applause when he announced that the officers of the national association, speaking for 23,000 members, had telegraphed a pledge of loyalty to President Wilson in the crisis with Germany.

Charles Biggs, Actuary of the Hat Trade Credit Association, and Louis M. Taylor, Secretary of the Wholesale Shoe League, were other speakers.

LONDON'S WOOL AUCTION.

Two Days Fixed for American Bidding on 10,000 Bales.

LONDON, March 22.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,100 bales. It was a fine assortment, consisting principally of Queenslands. Bidding was active and prices were firm. Scoured advanced fully 5 per cent., the best grades touching 4s 7½d. Greasy sold as high as 2s 11½d.

It was officially announced that 10,000 bales of Merinos will be allowed to be purchased for America on March 29 and 31, and it is understood that wool suitable for America will be catalogued on those days.

Want Home Designing Talent.

The movement some few years back to make "American styles for American women" mean something did not get very far, but the leaders in that propaganda have started on a new campaign. With the idea that this is the most propitious time that may ever present itself to encourage the use of domestic goods as an act of patriotism, the pioneers in the movement have taken the problem of getting the American woman to buy home products with renewed energy. The suggestion that is now made and favored by the practical men in both the dress goods and the garment manufacturing trades would establish an American institute of style designing to encourage the designers in this country and serve as a clearing house for all fashion ideas. The plan is in its formative stage, but the support of the practical men in the women's wear industry, it is said, means a good deal toward its accomplishment.

Glove Buyers Want Their Goods.

With Easter only a little more than two weeks away, glove buyers who have not yet got all of their goods are sending in vigorous demands for prompt shipment. The result is that a few more goods are going forward by express. This week, especially, the call for this merchandise at retail has shown improvement, and buyers who have had orders held up have been handicapped more or less severely. The embargoes that grew out of the possibility of a general railroad strike were said to have hampered the shipment of many goods that otherwise would have goone forward. With these obstacles out of the way it is figured that deliveries can still be made to not too far distant points in time for the consumers' rush that will come in the first week in April. Both fabric and kid gloves have been wanted badly by retailers, despite their advanced cost.

Russia's Metal Agent Here.

The exporting firm of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore has been appointed commercial representative in the United States for the Council of the All Metal Working Industries of Russia. This council represents a union of the metal-consuming industries within the borders of Russia. Purchases to be made in this country, according to announcement made yesterday, will consist of machinery and equipment for factories owned by various members of the council as well as raw material.

Northern States Power Gains.

The Northern States Power Company reports gross earnings in 1916 amounting to $6,087,153, a gain of $965,327 over 1915. The balance for dividends was $1,748,529, an increase of $389,835, and after dividends had been disbursed a surplus of $179,479 remained. The corporation spent $2,816,824 for new construction during the year.

Auction Sales

Sale To-Day, 2:15 P. M.
Also To-morrow, Same Hour,
At the Galleries of
Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Ave. At 25th Street.
IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF
Antique Art Objects
Consigned by the Great Expert,
Mr. Liu Pao,
of Pekin, China,
FOR UNRESTRICTED SALE
Under the Direction of
Mr. Kano Oshima,
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Consisting in Part of
Magnificent Specimens of Jade
of the Chien-Lung Period,
Agate, Rock Crystal and other Hard Stones.
An Extensive Collection of
Chinese Potteries and Bronzes,
dating from the earliest known Periods to Ming Dynasty.
Unusual Examples of
Fine Cinnabar Lacquers,
Ming Cloisonne Vases and Garnitures, Imperial Manchu Court Lady's Head Dress,
CATALOGUES ON
OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS
in Blue and White, Celadon and Single Colors; Snuff Bottles in semi-precious stones; Ming Ivory Carvings, Tang Furniture, Sculpture stone; Imperial Lacquer Panels and Cabinets of exceptional rarity.
On View Until Hour of Sale.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct'r.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS STARR, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Mar. 29, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 679 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and children's hats, millinary supplies, fixtures, etc.

HAROLD P. COFFIN, Receiver.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Receiver, 55 John Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24212. Notice is given that SAMUEL ARONSON, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 21, 1917, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such confirmation of composition should not be granted. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, March 22, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,977. Notice is given that JAMES W. ELLIOTT, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 23, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. HIRAM E. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BELDINGS.—Open for quality 752, patterns 18 and 19. Telephone 5274 Orchard.

BOOKS.—Wanted, old books and ledgers for paper manufacturing, quantities of 1,000 pounds or more. Helfgott & Sons, 638 West 30th St. Chelsea 1517.

BRAIDS, Buttons, Trimmings, Novelties of every description; cash for jobs, odd lots. Stember, 616 Cable Building. Spring 7980.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; sports and silks; mornings only, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Eastern, 448 Broadway. Spring 358.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Eastern, 448 Broadway. Spring 358.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats, eighth floor, 12 West 27th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Four thread and Georgettes, good quality, all shades wanted; quantity no object. Fainberg Bros., 22 West 15th.

DRESSES.—Ready to look at better line of wash dresses. L 56 Times.

GEORGETTE, &c.—Wanted, 95 turns pure dye georgette, peau de veau, or gaufred; qualities of no interest. Telephone Gramercy 1318.

KHAKIS, &c.—Wanted, best offers stock deliveries khakis, percales, daytonas, cotton cassimeres, flannels, damasks, cotton velvets, taffetas, cotton hosiery; submit samples and lowest prices. Apply mornings only; quote by letter. R. Ribalta, 72 Leonard St., New York.

PLUSH.—Will buy for cash Salt's and H. & H. plush. W 46 Times.

POPLIN.—Will exchange apple green No. 90, 6110, for tan or gold. H. Drusin & Son, 137 West 25th.

POPLIN. — American; will exchange for shades. Meadow & Lyons, 22 West 26th St., Farragut 9872.

POPLIN.—American 90610 tan; will pay cash. Drab & Orthof, 49 East 21st.

POPLINS AND VELOURS. — High shades. Phone Madison Square 2815.

SERGES.—American 0036, 100 pieces cheap, silk and wool poplin, gray Poiret twill; plushes, any quantity. Merit Co., 22 W. 27th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—1,000 great gross 00 white, black, in exchange for 0 white. L 53 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Size 2 and 3-0, in bulk; submit samples and prices. L 60 Times.

SILKS.—Rogers Thompson faille matinee. Madison Square 4860.

SUITS.—Jobber placing stock orders on tailored, also braided models. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—Looking at tailored and braid-bound suits. 35 West 31st, 7th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on suits. 7th floor, 120 West 36th St.

SUITS.—Looking at better grade suits and coats. 152 West 27th, one flight up.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on suits. Call before ten, 7th floor, 120 W. 36th St.

TAFFETA. — Manufacturer open for large quantity stripes and plaids, 80c to 95c per yard Albert Skirt Co., 110 W. 26th.

WOOLENS.—We are open for American Woolen Company's 0359-1, Color 888, or Stevens in gray. Write Morris Albus, 1,315 Cherry St., Philadelphia.

Offerings to Buyers

BEADS.—One lot large beads and pearl buttons, $50; 1 lot 5,000 yds. embroidery and laces; allovers, $250 38 Lispenard St., store.

CLOTH.—10,000 yards black elastic, 36-inch stiffening; 25,000 yards 36-inch black buckram; 5,000 yards 36-inch crimson brocaded sateen; 3,000 yards fireproof cloth, 48 inch, in 100-yard rolls; jobs to close. 'Phone Franklin 1358.

CLOTH, jersey, for immediate delivery; all shades. Loquitur Co. Phone Spring 4442.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 of each; latest models, leading shades; immediate delivery. Prices, $3.75 to $6.75 and be convinced. Jos. A. Goldfield & Co., 22 West 26th St.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers; velour, poplin, silk, and satin duchesse coats; popular priced; pick them off the rack. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobs to close out, serges and plaids; also poplins and velours for immediate delivery. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS, 4,000 on the racks, for immediate delivery; very interesting prices. I. & B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 37-45 W. 20th St.

COATS, SUITS.—See our $6.75 suit; call and see the values we are offering. Hollander, 28 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—High grade; leading shades and materials; for immediate delivery. Louis Finfer & Co., 22 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Latest creations, popular price, for immediate delivery. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th.

COATS, American woolen poplin, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Tailored and taffeta coats and suits on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000 coats and suits for immediate delivery, all colors and grades. S. B. Kurlan & Co., 65 West 36th St.

COATS.—10,000 from $3.50 to $12.50; all leading shapes; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th, 3d floor.

COATS.—Misses', juniors' and children's coats in stock to close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants' and children's, for immediate delivery. L. E. S. Line, 6-8 W. 19th.

COATS—SUITS, $5.75 up, for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS for immedite delivery. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th, Chelsea 3742.

COATS.—3,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS.—250 coats to close out at cost price. 129 West 22d, 7th floor.

COATS.—500 coats, $1.96, checked; suits, $3, peau de cynge lined. Hutner, 50 West 29th.

COATS.—All-wool serge $3.75 poplins in high shades. Hutner, 50 West 29th.

CORDUROY.—Boyd's, 3,200, rose; 15 boxes; will sacrifice. Chelsea 1858.

CREPE METEORS, silk, wool poplins, crepe de chine, all grades, immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

CREPE.—50 pieces Juilliard wool crepe, assorted shades, 65c. Simon, 44 East 32d.

DISPLAY FORMS, wax figure, at a great sacrifice. Telephone Orchard 9840.

DRESSES.—2,000 crepe de chines and taffetas to close out. Call all week, Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silk and striped taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job of high-grade silk georgette and serge dresses to close out. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—300 serge, silk dresses, to close out. Alper Bros., 11 West 17th St.

GARFIELD 4666 and 519 navy, rookie, for sale or exchange for 0036 or 235 navy. Murray Hill 4874.

GUNNIBURL, Serges, Gabardines, and Poiret Twill; all colors; low prices. Farragut 2868.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Schreiber 830, all shades, at opening price. Farragut 9872.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Navy and black, 100 pieces, at 80 cents per yard. Telephone Chelsea 2709.

POIRET GABARDINES, Waldworth 5529, apple green and gold; very reasonable. Chelsea 3110.

POPLIN.—Sport, printed silk and wool, all colors; also taffetas and georgettes, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 815 4th Av., 3445 Gramercy.

POPLINS.—Exceptional quality; 40-inch silk and worsted in black, navy, Copenhagen; immediate delivery. Samuel J. Ronsheim, 225 5th Av.

POPLIN.—Flowered Susquehanna to close out at cheap price. Madison Square 448.

POIRET TWILL.—Gera Mills, 70-526, $1.40; regular navy only. Tel. Farragut 9220.

POIRET TWILL.—American gold and apple-green at opening price. Madison Sq. 2947.

SERGE.—Andrews, mustard, green, 15005 American velour, gold; $1.40. Madison Square 1265.

SERGE.—Would like to exchange American Woolen Co. serge, Style 90808, 3 black, for blues. Madison Square 7704.

SERGES.—Botany, 11433 Pacific, W F X, juilliards, 54221, all colors. Farragut 8816.

SKIRTS.—Wool mixed poplins, serges, sports stripes and plaids, about 500, to close out at $1.50; new Spring models. P. T. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 5859.

SKIRTS.—Have on hand 500 serge skirts in black and navy at $1 each. P. T. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 5859.

SKIRTS.—400 plaid taffetas to close out. 11 West 25th St., Room 501.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported finish, finest quality, largest output; all sizes; immediate deliveries; extraordinary inducements for large quantities. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,328 B'way, Suite 635-637. Greeley 2662.

SNAP FASTENERS.—00 white, black; like imported; carded; 1,000 great gross, $5; first-class quality. L 52 Times.

SUITS AND COATS.—3,000 latest models in high shades, for immediate delivery, at the right prices. Robert Kamber, Frank & Bregstein, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Exceptional value, all latest models, $6.50 up; job lots wool velour suits to close out; also coats. Rubin & Ulius, 59 West 17th St.

SUITS.—10,000 on the rack, all the newest models, including tailor made braided suits at the right price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

SUITS.—2,000 high-grade tailored and braided models for immediate delivery, $12.50 to $35. Kronish & Dessau, 28 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Quick deliveries on suits of the better grade. Big G Cloak and Suit Co., 34 West 20th.

Offerings to Buyers

SUITS AND COATS.—All the latest on hand for immediate delivery. Swirsky & Co., 32 West 32d.

SUITS.—75; velours, poplins, serges, fine samples, to close out at $7. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS-COATS.—Cloths and silks, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobs and regular stock on hand; quick delivery. Lieblich, 25 West 15th St.

SUITS.—All-wool serge $5.50 poplins in high shades. Hutner, 54 West 28th.

THREAD.—Mercerized sewing thread, (silk substitute;) cones and tubes only; for manufacturers' use. Frank N. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

TWEED, Fisher-Kennedy, 5,000 yards to close at cheap price; 2,000 yards Palm Beach, Parker & Wilder, at 83½ cents net. Madison Square 448.

VELOUR coating, all shades, 150 pieces, to close out. L 57 Times.

WHIPCORDS.—Navy, black, 54-inch storm serge, sponged, shrunk; sacrifice. L 58 Times.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SILK SALESMAN.—Cutting-up trade; commission basis. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av.

WAIST SALESMAN.—Five years' experience waist line, open for office city trade; formerly with large waist manufacturers. W 75 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¾@4¾ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..4¾@4¾ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Put Carpet Prices Up.

The Shuttleworth Brothers Company, Amsterdam, N. Y., through the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane, selling agents, have announced to the trade an advance of 12½ cents a yard on Oneida body Brussels carpet. It is effective immediately.

To Abolish Free Samples.

The Woolen Goods Exchange has taken up the matter of abolishing free selling samples. It will be taken up by a committee of the Exchange in co-operation with the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and individual fine goods mills not members of the associations.

May Make Their Own Capes.

Although the garment trade will welcome the advent of cape styles, there is some fear expressed that the elimination of the fashion will enable women to buy material and make their own garments. This may be expected, it was pointed out, in the case of the more economically inclined. For women of means, however, it is quite generally believed that the cape will constitute an extra garment for wear during the late Summer and early Fall. The manufacturers do not hold the idea that the vogue for capes will have any effect on the usual sale of coats.

Exploiting Russian Styles.

The Russian revolution occurred at a time when the designers of women's wear were finished with their Spring fashions and well on the way toward the completion of Fall lines. The influence of Russian affairs on the fashion world, however, will prove a strong one if past history is to be relied on. Just at present the manufacturers of ready-to-wear see big business ahead of the division of the garment trade that is able to put out Russian styles before the other. As little difficulty is met by either trade dress or the suit trade in conforming their product to the influence of the minute, those in close touch with both industries believe that the "one on the street first will win."

Army Needs Will Not Interfere.

In the clothing trade the opinion is held that, unless present indications are wrong, there will be no upset in the market because of Government requirements. For some time past the needs of the army and navy have been supplied by a certain group of manufacturers who have worked almost exclusively on such goods. The rest of the industry has not concerned itself much with such business. When the allied Governments were urgently in need of uniforms an organization of manufacturers turned out a certain quantity with indifferent results. It is generally believed that the emergency requirements of the Government will be confined in most part to fitting out the navy.

Corset Sales Are Steady.

Though the first rush for seasonable goods in the corset trade is over, a steady demand is reported from buyers who have just come in or who have depleted stocks enough to reorder. The lack of change in the leading style features of the Spring corsets may have tempted women to economical inclinations to wear their Fall models longer than might otherwise have been the case, but this is said to be more than offest by the increasing number of women who have more than a single garment of this kind in their wardrobe at one time. From the dollars and cents point of view, business has also been helped by the steady trend toward the higher-priced goods. Specialties seem to be furnishing the bulk of the new business at the moment.

Raw Silk Prices Firm.

The raw silk market at Yokohama has been more active during the last week and prices have improved some all along the line. A good-sized business is being done on new silk for June and July shipment, especially in yellow silks, which are bringing good prices. Total sales for the week were 4,600 bales, with visible stocks estimated at 10,000. Canton is reported rather quiet, with sellers willing to offer some concessions. American buyers have been active of late on tsatlees at Shanghai, and holders are firm in their price views. They are aided in this by the silver exchange. European buyers appear still to be active at Milan, but beyond this there is not much reported from there. Spot and near-by business is good here, with prices steady.

Brassiere Men Are Happy.

Not many worried looks are seen among the brassiere makers these days. Business too good. With the trend in corset and garment styles all in favor of them, one of the very best brassiere seasons in years is predicted when the final figures are tabulated. Because of the nature of the season's popular outer garments, brassieres of the "dressy" type are very much in vogue, but there has by no means been a slump in the stronger and plainer ones that are used for figure-conforming purposes. In more than one case the plainer articles are worn under the more decorative ones, which all goes to help business. Brassieres of the bandeau type are very good from all accounts, being classed as leaders in some cases. Another feature is the steadily increasing use of filet lace for various purposes, and the consequent displacement of cluny.

Toymakers Ahead on Sales.

While the rush of toy buyers to this market is not very great at the moment, orders booked since the beginning of the year are said generally to be ahead of those taken in the corresponding period a year ago. Not only is this true in the money total, but also in the amount of merchandise sold, in spite of the increased cost of many articles. Not all of the business taken has come from the domestic trade, for there has been a good demand for export. British colonies in particular have been good buyers of American toys since the beginning of the war. While a good business has been done on toys of a warlike nature, it was said yesterday to be doubtful if the sale of them has been stimulated very much by the wave of patriotism that has swept the country of late.

Gray Goods Sales Keep Up.

Gray goods buying continued on a liberal scale in the local market yesterday, with printcloths again holding the centre of the stage. A feature as to prices is that on several constructions near-by and contract quotations are coming quite close to each other. A large business was put through yesterday on 39-inch 68-72s at 8¾ cents for April-September shipment. Spots of this construction are quoted at 9¼ cents, with some sellers asking 9¾ cents. Sales ranging from May to September delivery on sales of 39-inch 64-60s were made at 8¼ cents. Buyers paid 7¾ cents for 39-inch 64-60s for April-June shipment, with 7⅞@8 cents asked for goods. April-June sales of 39-inch 64-56s were made at 6¾ cents. Similar shipments of 38-square, four-yard sheetings sold at 8½ cents. Closing spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 64-60s....7¾c
39-inch, 64-56s....7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....6¾c
39-inch, 68-48s....6¾c
39-inch, 64-60s....5¾c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky Co.; H. Polsky, notions, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.
ALBANY, N. Y.—J. G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
ALTOONA, Penn.—J. Britt, cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Dougherty, Little, Redwine Co.; L. A. Redwine, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum; L. Greenbaum, dress materials; 1,182 Broadway; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmals, dry goods; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. J. Hilliard, neckwear, laces, trimmings; 404 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss A. M. Doyle, children's wear; Miss S. B. Blumenthal, costumes; Miss J. Canty, cotton waists, muslin underwear; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; F. J. Smith, jewelry, leather goods; J. J. Smith, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen Co.; Mr. Mitchell, housefurnishings, beds, bedding, hammocks, swings, trunks, bags; 225 5th Av.
BROCKTON, Mass.—James Dyce & Co.; J. Dyce, boys' clothing, furn. goods, hosiery; Continental.
CATLETTSBURG, Ky.—G. H. Carpenter Co.; D. H. Carpenter, general merchandise; Continental.
CHICAGO—Chicago Merc. Co.; G. L. Stonehill, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. G. Rundquist, children's dresses; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. H. Powell, muslin underwear, skirt goods; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Perlstein Co.; J. Werner, boys', young men's clothing; Somerset.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Catalogue House; Z. Dicker, merchandise, midsummer catalogue; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Geo. B. Friend & Co.; G. B. Friend, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. Silverman, coats, suits, basement; 470 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Kline's; Miss G. Livingston, suits; 404 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Mrs. E. Snell, furs; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Apres Co.; Miss E. E. Gibson, millinery, shapes; 116 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Holle Bros. Co.; Miss L. L. Price, waists; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; Mrs. G. G. Humphreys, misses' garments; 1,140 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co., Miss I. Robinson, dresses; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; W. Weisenberg, corsets, basement; 220 5th Av.; Hermitage.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; E. H. Alexander, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; T. T. Toole, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.
DENVER, Colo.—Stein & Co.; Mr. Stein, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; L. Brownhill, coats, suits, basement; 354 4th Av.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—H. B. Glover Co.; P. K. Karberg, shirts; Bretton Hall.
FARGO, N. D.—E. A. Ricker & Co.; E. A. Ricker, general mdse.; 47 W. 34th.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. E. Gutman, ready-to-wear; 79 Madison Av.
HORNELL, N. Y.—Babcock & Davidson; A. L. Davidson, general mdse.; 105 Grand.
INDIANAPOLIS — Pettis D. G. Co.; E. A. Walsh, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 280 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss A. S. Krauch, children's wear; 220 5th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Leinbach Co.; Chas. Simmons, millinery; 38 W. 32d.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hagar & Bro.; J. P. Little, cloaks, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; D. Wile, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.
LOS ANGELES—A. Puesnot Co.; F. W. Brake, silks, dress goods; 470 4th Av.; Great Northern.
MINNEAPOLIS—M. W. Savage Factories; D. A. Curtin, mdse., wearing apparel; 43 Leonard.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—D. Loveman, Berger & Titlebaum; S. W. Berger, cloaks, waists, ladies', infants' wear; 1,150 Broadway.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; R. B. Gallaghy, shoes; 15 East 26th.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. J. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes Co.; R. B. Gallaghy, shoes; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; B'way and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; J. D. Lit, muslin underwear; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA — E. Brahm & Co.; E. Brahm, piece goods; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; A. E. Foster, blankets; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. H. Black, corsets, knit goods; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; J. W. Horne, toys, trunks, bags, pictures; J. H. Harris, china, glassware; Miss L. M. Gordon, art needlework; P. Paley, drug sundries; 1,261 B'way.
READING—Crawford Co.; E. Isaacs, cloaks, suits; 39 W. 32d.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon-Durrell Co.; Miss L. B. Covert, coats, suits; York.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; R. A. Staley, rugs; 353 4th Av.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Lehman's; E. M. Moss, men's, ladies' furnishings; Princeton.
ST. PAUL—Robinson-Strouss Co.; C. J. Richter, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dorsen Co.; W. B. Mitchell, housefurnishings, beds, bedding, hammocks, swings, trunks, bags; 225 5th Av.
TORONTO, Ontario—R. Simpson Co.; F. W. Brodwin, dry goods; 47 W. 34th; Murray Hill.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Waterbury D. G. Co.; H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ALFRED N. FULLER, a grocer, 530 Columbus Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,536 and assets $2,682.

REBECCA L. ESLER, saleswoman, 19 West Thirty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,203 and no assets.

WILLIAM E. WOODEND.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against William E. Woodend, a physician, on March 9, 1917.

Out of Town.

AUSTIN H. HART, Scarsdale, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy; with liabilities of $105,004 and assets $40,000. The principal creditor is the Hibernian Banking Association, which holds a note for $85,000 against Hart.

TANNENBAUM & WHITE, dealers in groceries, provisions and notions, 1 Pine Avenue, Ossining, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,742 and assets $1,738.

LOUIS RUBIN, painting contractor, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $834 and assets none.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 22.—John Gruber, South Bend, owner of a grocery and dry goods store, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, listing his liabilities of $8,320 and assets of $2,100.93.

Steve Banta, South Bend, a part owner of a dry goods store, in his petition gives his liabilities at $8,524.74 and his assets at $2,257.02.

Herman Altenberger, receiver of the Standard Brokerage Company, which operated merchandise stores in Brazil and Greencastle, filed the company's schedules, listing the liabilities at $25,349.87 and the assets at $11,111.

DETROIT, March 22.—Joseph Abbott and Frank Ferro, trading as the Superior Grocery and Baking Company, filed a petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $16,162.73; assets, $5,968.15.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 22.—Max Taub was appointed receiver today in the United States Court to take charge of the business of K. H. Cawthon, a jeweler, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed by New York and other Eastern creditors. Liabilities aggregate approximately $300,000. Cawthon opposed the appointment of a receiver, claiming assets amounting to $368,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 22.—William Joseph Brennan, a contractor at Lasalle, Ill., voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities $40,988; assets $24,879.

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by George Busk of Revere, builder, liabilities uncertain with $26,883 due to about thirty unsecured creditors; assets $44,300, of which $44,000 is represented in encumbered real estate.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

American Steel Goods Co., Inc.—V. A. McKenzie, (correction).....$25,093.60
Archibald, Henry—C. A. Hasbrouck & Son.....152.05
Aronson, Rudolph—H. A. Levinson.....271.20
Bean, Preston L., and O. U. Bean & Co.—Hudson Trust Co.....899.29
Bigelow, Smith & Co.—Hoboken Land and Improvement Co.....1,781.39
Bijou Theatre Corp.—Higgins & Gollmar, Inc.....114.16
Berman, Morris—F. C. Axtell, costs...100.10
Bindseil, Herman F.—N. Y. Savings Bank.....2,492.02
Breming, Valentine—David Mayer Brew. Co.....855.77
Bartell, E. Maud—R. J. Seldman....3,210.75
Bell, Theodore—L. Ruffin.....264.41
Bates, Putnam H.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.....185.16
Bernstein, Sarah—People, &c.....300.00
Barthel, Christiane—United States Rubber Co.....202.27
Cohen, Barney—Y. Kessler.....274.51
C. C. Wilkening, Inc.—W. Corrington...185.41
Conrad Construction Corp. and Isaac Goldberg—W. F. Stuhlmiller et al.....577.06
Same—Same.....526.70
Droge, Herman—State Industrial Commission of the State of N. Y.....185.00
Duffy, James J.—F. C. Hollister.....136.46
Dunaif, George M., and Hattie—State Bank.....220.65
Duryea, Harry H.—L. Tappin et al., costs.....223.17
Ebbitts, Elizabeth—J. W. Brett, costs..107.88
Ellis, Margaret J.—M. Franke.....2,687.38
Forrest, Terence H.—Sackett Coal Co.1,040.97
Fleischman, Hyman—C. Bookman et al..185.21
Fischer, George W., and Anton Schuppien—Crane & Harte, Inc.....122.91
Same—Same.....122.91
Feinstein, Philip—Bernstein, Fleissler & Co., Inc.....200.66
Gandron, Louis and Medrice—E. J. Houtt.....234.12
Goonan, Nellie, and Camillo Olivet—People, &c.....300.00
Gross, Albert R.—R. J. Ennis.....611.29
Ginto, Michael—J. D'Alessio et al.....244.84
Glinski, Felix—F. E. Peters.....159.32
Gottlieb, Jacob—S. M. J. Jacobs.....306.28
Goldstein, Louis—S. Goldstein.....695.00
Hoffman, Jacob—Realty Purchasing and Mortgage Corp.....127.47
Hoppe, Mary H.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.....106.09
Hoytreis Construction Co., Isidor Reis and Banat Kurland—C. K. Feuer.....627.84
Horowitz, Jacob and Sahar—J. W. Minturn 3,273.54
Hoffmann, Emanuel—H. Blustein.....215.85
Hoytreis Construction Co. and Jean R. Hoyt—John R. Carpenter Co.....1,618.99
Haff, Charles E.—C. Stuart, Jr.....3,000.00
Hoytreis Construction Co. and Isidor Reis—Barrett Co.....320.16
Israel, Albert—H. G. H. Stewart, costs.107.70
Greenwich Hat Works—E. E. Williams.234.15
Infantino Realty Co., Inc., Giovanni B. Infantino, and Henry Schleichkorn—M. Malbin 530.41
Same—Same.....629.71
Kingsboro Building Co., Isaac Bottfeld, and Kurtz & Gurian Iron Works, Inc.—R. P. Wardwell.....125.68
Korn, Paul—Pure Oil Co.....1,314.36
Klein, Louis F.—I. Sclorttino.....750.00
Same—Same.....100.00
King, Henry D.—E. M. King.....273.91
Kiefer, Otto—Steinhardt Bros. & Co....289.86
Kampel, Frederick—F. G. Smith.....412.04
Knapp, Robert C.—T. W. Ellis.....135.25
Same—Same.....422.01
Kessler, Bertha—I. Blaustein.....196.92
Kashinetz, Hillet, and Fannie Secher—Maiden Lane Savings Bank.....4,893.25
Levine, Henry—Wilson & Co., Inc....204.40
Labarr, Warren W.—H. E. Ayers.....253.91
Meyer, Jacob, and Max J. Siegel—Wm. T. Thomas Co.....174.78
Mayer, Agnes C.—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....3,983.30
Mehrbach, Simon—J. C. Forster.....324.91
Martin, Geo. H.—F. E. Platt.....457.50
Muir, Jessie—A. R. Betts.....161.41
Moffatt, Lilla E., exec'x—J. F. Foley et al.....959.64
Public Works Contracting Co.—A. P. Dienst Co.....701.69
Patrol Co.—Marion-Warlowitz Co., Inc..107.70
Quintard, Geo. W.—Holbrook Co.....282.51
Palmer, Elmer H.—E. V. Herman.....298.95
Parker, Evan J.—E. H. Jonson.....336.66
Purity Wet Wash Laundry, Inc.—S. Kretchmer 295.18
Rallis, Eleftherins—A. R. Levy.....169.91
Rau, Linda, or Mrs. Alfred Rau—M. Berman et al.....304.51
Robert M. Bleakley & Co., Inc.—Keystone Watch Case Co.....10,661.75
Reich, Max—N. Lebowitz

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.

5% Convertible Bonds

These bonds are convertible into Chesapeake & Ohio stock at $75 a share until April 1, 1920, and thereafter, as shown in our descriptive circular.

The company earned 8% on its stock in 1915 and 12% in 1916.

The excellent earnings and attractive conversion privilege make these bonds, in our opinion, a desirable investment.

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National City Bank Building New York

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International developments have prompted many investors to study carefully the intrinsic strength of their securities.

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William P. Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York

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Booklet on Conservative Investment Bonds, describing over 55 issues of Railroad, Public Utility, Municipal and Industrial Bonds. *Write for Booklet No. 1583.*

Circular on Convertible Bonds, describing practically all the important issues now upon the market. *Write for Circular No. 1584.*

Circular on Listed Stocks, describing more than 100 issues of Railroad and Industrial Stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange. *Write for Circular No. 1585.*

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DUE JULY 1, 1933

Secured by underlying, closed, first mortgage, at the rate of about $17,000 per mile, covering 2,541 miles of road, including main line from St. Paul, Minn., to the Montana-North Dakota boundary. These bonds have been stamped

Tax Exempt in New York State

until maturity. Legal investment for Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York, Mass., Conn., New Jersey and other States.

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MEGARGEL & CO.

Members { New York Stock Exchange; Boston Stock Exchange; Chicago Stock Exchange

Investment Securities

35 Pine Street, New York

BOSTON — CHICAGO

Railway Equipment Bonds

MATURING 1918-1930

to Yield 4.20%-5.00%

FREEMAN & COMPANY

CAR TRUST SECURITIES

34 PINE STREET — NEW YORK

WHITE, WELD & CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React; Still Active—A Day of Many Rumors.

What happened in the stock market yesterday was in keeping with expectation. However confident of the country's cause, it was natural that traders, when brought face to face with the grave probability of war, should abandon some of the optimism with which they had previously been entering into commitments. Also it was natural, in view of the oft-proved proclivities of bearishly inclined traders, that the air should have been full yesterday of disquieting rumors. The market and the Stock Exchange itself should be on their guard against still other rumors which very well may be set afloat for their market effect, and which will the more readily be believed because this war has already brought about so much that was improbable, and some things which seemed almost impossible. It is likely that American ships will be sunk in the market place which fortunately will end their voyage safely. Among the enemies we have to guard against are those who thoughtlessly or maliciously spread false rumors.

Though the pace slackened to some extent, trading was still on a large scale. After the reaction Wednesday afternoon it was generally expected that prices would be carried lower, and this very expectation lessened the support which the market enjoyed. Despite that fact, however, the pressure upon prices was not overgreat, and for the most part the net losses were confined to very moderate limits. In the pellmell of rumors one was hearing at one and the same time that the market was going down because Germany was about to declare war on us or had already made an attack on American naval forces, and also that it was going down because Germany was about to abandon the war altogether because of riots and revolution. Both war and peace were made to serve as bear arguments, though it would be nearer to the truth to say that either would be a bull argument. If there be any difference, there is less contradiction in the latter than in the former, for peace cannot come except through the overthrow of Germany's program of aggression, and war will only come so far as we are concerned to help that overthrow. With our help or without it, it is essential that the German idea should be dethroned.

But this larger consideration was not the thing uppermost in the minds of those who traded on yesterday's rumors of peace and of war. To most of them peace meant an end of war orders, and, to follow their own logic, our entry into the war should have been made a reason for buying and not for selling, but that is an argument which it will always be difficult to apply in the face of the natural and wholesome concern which is felt when a country is brought face to face with such a thing as war. It is serious business about which one cannot go with joy, however necessary it may be. But this stage will pass, and the chances still are that if we are forced into the struggle, the country will go resolutely forward in business as in other things, once the period of uncertainty between peace and war is passed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2¼ Last 2¼
Low	2¼ Renewals 2¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Thirty days	3½	Thirty days	3½
Sixty days	3½	Sixty days	3¾
Ninety days	3¾	Ninety days	4
Four months	3¾@4	Four months	4 @4½
Five months	3¾@4	Five months	4 @4½
Six months	3¾@4	Six months	4 @4½
One year	4	One year	4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2⅝@3¼

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@3¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

60 to 90 days	3½
4 to 6 months	3¾@4
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75555	4.7535	$4.7555	
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.84⅜	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	...
Cables	5.83⅜	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	...
Marks—				
Demand	69.00	69.00	69.00	...
Cables	69.12½	69.12½	69.12½	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8865 London	4.7555	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.84⅜	5.83⅞
95.25 Berlin	69.00	69.12½
20.26 Austria	11.25	11.30
China—		
Hongkong	55.25	55.35
Peking	80.00	80.12½
Shanghai	81.00	81.12½
19.295 Yokohama	20.00	20.06
[illegible]	40.37½	40.43¾
[illegible]	32.25	32.37½
[illegible]	32.25	32.37½
[illegible]	7.80½	7.79½
[illegible]	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—	50.75	50.87½
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.35 Russia	28.55	28.65
26.49 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.80	28.85
Stockholm	29.55	29.65
Christiania	29.35	29.45
19.295 Spain	21.20	21.30
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.00	44.12½
42.44 Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.04¾	5.03

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.	Commercial.
60 Days. 90 Days.	60 Days. 90 Days.
$4.71⅞ $4.69¾	$4.71 $4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $611,941,531; balance, $29,156,903; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $557,329; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $3,029,652.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $5.3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 35¾d, unchanged; in New York, 72¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 55¼c.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 22.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 60 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 82½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 20 centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, March 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£427,000
Circulation decreased	249,000
Bullion increased	177,449
Other securities decreased	13,603,000
Other deposits increased	5,221,000
Public deposits decreased	18,498,000
Notes reserve increased	381,000
Government securities decreased	30,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18 per cent.; last week it was 16.02 per cent. Rate of discount 5½ per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, March 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	16,434,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,446,000
Notes in circulation increased	80,231,000
Treasury deposits increased	31,329,000
General deposits increased	40,748,000
Bills discounted increased	37,847,000
Advances decreased	16,657,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	993,697	451,019	445,301
Year to date	43,516,562	40,171,393	14,727,294

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17	17¾	200	Advance Rumely	17	17½	17	17½	...
68½	70	100	Ajax Rubber	69	69	69	69	...
8	8½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	8½	8½	8	8	— ½
7	7⅛	700	Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	...
29	29½	1,000	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	29¼	29¾	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
92¼	93	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	92¼	93	91⅞	92¾	+ ⅝
47¾	48	5,300	American Can	48⅝	49	47¼	47⅞	— ⅝
67⅞	68½	1,500	Am. Car & F'dry	69	69	67¾	67¾	—1½
43¾	44½	500	Am. Cotton Oil	44¾	44¾	44	44	—1
14¼	14½	700	Am. Hide & Leath.	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	...
68½	69	300	Am. Hide & L., pf	69½	69½	68⅝	68⅝	— ½
27¼	28	500	Am. Ice Securities	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¾
19¾	20	600	Am. Linseed	20½	20⅝	19¾	19¾	— ¾
52½	54	200	Am. Linseed pf	53½	53½	53	53	+ ½
73	73¼	4,000	Am. Locomotive	73⅜	74¼	72⅜	73¾	— ½
9¾	10	4,100	Am. Malt cfs. of d	9⅝	10⅜	9½	9¾	— ⅝
54½	54¾	1,300	Am. Malt pf. c. of d	54½	55⅜	54	54	— ½
103½	103¾	8,933	Am. Smelt. & Ref	106½	106⅞	105⅝	106⅛	— ⅛
113	114	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	113½	113⅞	113⅛	113⅛	— ⅛
100½	100⅝	1,050	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
97	97½	200	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. B	97	97	97	97	...
96¾	97¾	1,000	Am.Sm.Sec.of B tr.	97	97½	97	97½	+ ⅛
63½	64⅜	800	Am. Steel Fdries	65½	65½	64	64	—1
111¼	112	300	Am. Sugar Ref	111⅜	112⅛	111⅜	111⅝	...
111¾	112	100	Do., 3 days	111⅝	111⅝	111⅛	111⅛	— ⅝
62	66	300	Am. Teleg. & Cable	65½	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	+1¼
62	66	25	Do., odd lot	65½	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	...
127½	127½	300	Am. Tel. & Teleg	127½	127½	127½	127½	— ⅛
49	51	2,700	American Woolen	51¼	51⅝	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
36½	37	1,700	Am. Writing P. pf	52½	52½	50	50	— ⅝
68	69½	100	Am. Zinc L. & S	37	37	36½	36⅝	— ½
84¼	84½	30,200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	85⅝	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛	— ½
71¾	74½	200	Anaconda Copper	82½	85¼	82⅜	84¼	—1¼
71⅞	74½	50	Associated Oil	72	72	72	72	...
103¾	104	2,000	Do., odd lot	71⅞	71⅞	71⅜	71⅜	— ⅛
98⅞	99⅛	1,300	At., Top. & S. F	104	104¼	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
114	118	100	At., T. & S. F. pf	99⅜	99⅜	99	99	— ⅛
114	114½	14,700	Atlantic Coast Line	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ¼
62⅜	63½	1,100	Atl. Gulf & W. I	113	114¾	111½	114¼	+1¾
56½	57⅜	9,600	Atl. Gulf & W. I. pf	63	63¼	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅛
77⅛	78	2,500	Baldwin Loco	57½	58⅝	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
73	75½	200	Baltimore & Ohio	79	79	77¾	78	— ⅛
109¼	111	100	Balt. & Ohio pf	73½	73½	73¾	73¾	— ⅛
...	...	1,000	Barrett Co	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ⅛
141¾	144	2,660	Barrett Co. rights	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	2¾	— ¼
135½	135¾	44,800	Barrett Co. ff. rgts	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
67	67½	100	Bethlehem Steel	147	147	141¾	141¾	— 7⅛
9¾	10	6,700	Beth.Steel Cl.B tp.cfs.	140¾	141¼	134½	135½	— 5
117	118	200	B'klyn Rap. Trans.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
46	47	200	Bruns. T. & Ry. Sec.	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
24	24½	4,000	Burns Brothers	117½	117½	117	117	— ½
53½	55	20	Butte & Superior	47¼	47¼	46¼	46¾	— ⅛
81½	85	400	Cal. Petroleum	24	24	24	24	...
162½	163	100	Cal. Petroleum pf	53½	54	53½	54	— ⅛
9⅝	10	8,900	Calumet & Arizona	81¾	81¾	81⅜	81⅜	— ⅛
94	95	15,600	Canadian Pacific	158	163½	158	162⅝	+4½
113½	113	100	Central Leather Co	95⅞	95⅞	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
38¼	39¼	1,000	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
115	120	4	Cerro de Pasco	39	39½	39	39	+ ⅛
99	102	200	Cent. & S. Am. Tel	117	117	117	117	— ⅛
59¾	60¼	3,200	Chadbr. Motor	101	101	101	101	— ¼
12	12¼	100†	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¾	60½	59⅝	59⅝	— ¼
35	35¼	100	Chi. Gt. Western	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
83½	83¾	2,800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
115½	116	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	84¼	84¼	83¾	83¾	— ⅜
107	112	100	Chi. & Northwestern	116¼	116¼	116	116	— ½
105	112	50	C., R.I.&P.c.d.1st l.g.	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	— ½
24½	24½	4,000	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	107	107	107	107	...
57⅜	58	2,000	Do., odd lots	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	...
52¼	52¾	7,100	Chile Copper	25	25	24¼	24⅝	— ⅜
54¼	57	100	Chino Copper	58⅜	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅜
44½	44½	6,700	Colo. Fuel & Iron	52½	53½	51⅞	52⅜	— ⅜
119½	120	26,700	Colo. South. 1st pf	55	55	55	55	—1
25¼	25¾	27,400	Columbia Gas & E	43⅝	44⅞	43	44⅞	+ ⅞
107	108	7,800	Consolidated Gas	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	+ ⅛
70⅜	70¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref.	24¾	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	+ ½
43	43½	190	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	+ ½
98	99	141	Crucible Steel	71⅞	71⅞	69⅝	70⅝	+ ½
139¼	141	300	Cuba Cane Sugar	44	44½	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
32½	33	300	Deere & Co. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
...	...	400	Delaware & Hudson	140⅜	140⅜	138½	138½	+ ½
20¼	20½	775	Denver & Rio G. pf	33½	33½	32¾	32¾	— ⅝
188	191	4,000	Detroit Edison rgts	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
60½	62¼	500	Distillers Securities	22⅛	22⅛	20¼	20¼	—2
4½	5	200	Dome Mines	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	...
28⅝	28¾	100	Driggs-Seabury	61	62	61	62	...
41½	41¾	6,400	Duluth. S. S. & Atl.	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
32¾	33½	1,200	Erie	28¼	28¾	28	28⅞	+ ⅛
10	23	300	Erie 1st pf	41	41⅜	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
42	43¼	200	Erie 2d pf	32⅜	32⅜	32½	32½	+ ⅛
167	169	100	Fed. Mining & Sm	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
102	102	100	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	43¼	43¼	43	43	—1⅜
118⅝	119¼	3,300	General Electric	167¾	167¾	167	167	+3
90⅜	91	600	Gen. Motors tp. cfs	101	101	101	101	—2½
71¾	72	1,000	Gen. Mot. pf. tp.cfs	118½	120⅛	118	119¾	— ⅛
85	89	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ¾
114¼	114¾	600	Granby Consol.	56½	56½	55½	55½	— ¾
35⅜	35¾	3,800	Great Northern pf	86	86	86	86	—1
44	44	300	Gt. N. Ctfs. for O. P	114⅜	114⅜	114⅛	114⅛	— ⅛
125	129	600	Greene-Cananea	36¼	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ½
102⅞	105	100	Gulf States Steel	44	44	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
61	61¼	14,700	Illinois Central	120¼	120¼	127½	127½	+2½
18	18⅛	100	Inspiration Copper	103¼	103⅞	103	103	—1⅝
117⅛	119½	400	Inter. Agricultural	82⅝	82⅝	80⅞	81¼	— ⅝
117	120	100	Int. Harvester N. J.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
33⅞	34	71,700	Int. Harv. N. J. pf	117	117¼	117	117¼	— ¼
92	92¼	65,400	Inter. Mer. Marine	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	—2¼
45½	45¾	14,900	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	32¼	34½	31¾	34	+2¾
102	106	200	Inter. Nickel	91	92½	89½	92	+1⅞
42¼	43	3,300	Inter. Nickel pf	45½	46¾	45⅛	45½	— ⅛
99½	100	300	Inter. Paper	103	106	103	106	— 1
99½	100	50	Int. Paper pf. c.of d.	43¾	43¾	42¾	43	— ¼
99	99	1,100	Do., odd lots	99	99	99	99	...
100½	100	Kan. City Southern		100½	100½	100½	100½	— ⅛
23	23⅛	Kelly Springf. Tire		23	23⅛	22⅝	23	...
61	62	Kennecott Copper		61	62	61	62	...
46¼	47¾	Lackawanna Steel		46¼	47¾	45⅞	46⅞	+ ½
87¼	87¾	Lake Erie & W. pf		87¼	87¾	85⅜	86	— ⅝
41	41	Lee Rubber & Tire		41	41	41	41	— ⅛
22½	23	Lehigh Valley		22½	23	22½	23	— ⅛
69½	70	Long Island		69½	70	69¾	69¾	— ¼
40⅞	40⅞	Manhattan Shirt		40⅞	40⅞	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
72½	74⅜	Mathieson Alkali		72½	74⅜	72½	74⅜	+2¾
56½	56½	Maxwell Motors		56½	56½	56¼	56¼	—1⅛
53⅜	53⅜	Max. Motors 1st pf		53⅜	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅝
67	69	Max. Motors 2d pf		67	69	67	69	— ⅛
34⅛	34⅜	May Dept. Stores		34⅛	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	—1⅜
66	66	Mexican Petroleum		66	66	65¼	65¼	— ⅝
93⅜	94¼	Miami Copper		93⅜	94¼	91⅞	91⅞	—1⅞
41¼	41⅜	Minn. & St. L. new		41¼	41⅜	41	41	— ⅛
22	22	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.		22	22	22	22	—1½
115	115	Missouri Pacific		115	115	115	115	+1⅞
8	8	Mo. Pacific 1st trust		8	8	8	8	...
11⅜	11⅜	Mo. Pacific w i		11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
12½	12½	Mo. Pacific pf. w i		12½	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
30	30½	Montana Power		30	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅜
55	55	Nat. Enam. & St.		55	55	55	55	...
102	102	National Lead		102	102	100½	100¼	—2
35	35⅜	Nevada Con. Copp.		35	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
59	60	N. O., Tex. & Mex.		59	60	58⅝	60	+1⅞
24½	24½	N. Y. Air Brake		24½	24½	24	24	— ⅛
17	17	N. Y. Central		17	17	17	17	—1
151	151	N. Y. N. H. & H.		151	151	150	150	—2
97	97½	N. Y., Ont. & West		97	97½	96½	97	...
45¾	45¾	Norfolk & Western		45¾	45¾	44½	44½	— ½
24	24	North Amer. c. d.		24	24	24	24	...
130	130½	Northern Pacific		130	130½	129¼	130⅜	+ ⅛
70⅜	70⅜	Ohio Cities Gas		70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	...
105⅝	105⅝	Ohio Fuel Supply		105⅝	105⅝	104⅞	104⅞	— ¾
112⅞	112⅞	Owens Bottle M.x d		112⅞	112⅞	112	112	— ¾
51	51	Pacific Mail		51	51	51	51	...
100	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.		100	100	100	100	— ¼
23⅜	23⅜	Penn. R. R.		23⅜	25⅛	23⅜	24⅞	+1⅛
29½	29½	People's Gas, Chi.		29½	29½	29½	29½	...
54⅜	54⅜	Peoria & Eastern		54⅜	54⅜	54	54	— ¼
96⅝	96⅝	Père Marquette w i		96⅝	96⅝	94⅝	95	—2
10½	10½	Philadelphia Co.		10½	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
28½	28½	Pittsburgh Coal cfs. of d.		28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
37⅜	37⅜	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d.		37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
47	47⅜	Pittsburgh Steel pf.		47	47⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
116½	116½	Pressed Steel Car.		116½	116½	116½	116½	— ½
101	101	Public Service N. J.		101	101	101	101	+1
81	80	Quicksilver		81	80	80	80⅛	— ⅛
127	127	Quicksilver pf.		127	127	127	127	+1
...	...	Railway Steel Sp.		...	...	...	...	—1⅞
2⅜	2⅜	Ray Con. Copper		2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—1⅞
29	29⅛	Reading		29	29⅛	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
98½	98⅝	Reading 1st pf		98½	98⅝	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅝
43	43	Rep. Iron & Steel		43	43	43	43	+ ⅝
85	85	Royal Dutch t r		85	85	85⅜	85⅜	...
64½	64½	St. Louis & San F		64½	64½	64¼	64¼	— ¼
21	21	St. Louis Southw		21	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
26½	26½	Saxon Motor		26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
57	57	Seaboard Air Line		57	57	57	57	...
14½	14½	Seab. Air Line pf		14½	14½	14½	14½	+1
33½	33½	Sears, Roeb. & Co		33½	33½	33½	33½	— ½
19¾	19¾	Shattuck-Arizona		19¾	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
28½	28½	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co		28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
72⅜	73	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf		73	73	71⅝	71⅝	—1⅜
97	97	Southern Pacific		97	97	97	97	—1
95⅞	96⅛	So. Porto Rico Sug		95⅞	96⅛	95⅝	95⅞	— ¼
190	190	Southern Railway		190	190	190	190	— ⅝
28½	29⅜	Southern Ry. pf		28½	29⅜	28¾	28¾	+ ⅝
59	59	Studebaker Co		59	59	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅛
103½	103½	Tenn. C. & C		103½	103½	101⅞	102	— ½
16¼	16¼	Texas Co		16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
220	220½	Texas & Pacific		220	220½	219	219¼	— ¾
16½	16½	Tobacco Products		16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
58¾	58¾	Transue & Wms		58¾	58¾	57¼	57⅝	— ⅛
46	46	Union Bag & Paper		46	46	45⅝	46	— ⅛
12¼	12¼	Union B. & P. new		12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
99	99	Union Pacific		99	99	98	98	—1
139	140¾	United Alloy Steel		139	140¾	138⅝	139½	+ ⅛
46	46	United Cigar Stores		46	46	45¾	46	...
101	101	United Fruit		101	101	100⅞	101	— ⅛
146	146	United Rys. Invest		146	146	145	145	—1
10	10	United Rys. Inv. pf		10	10	9⅝	10	...
21¼	21¼	U. S. I. P. & F.		21¼	21¼	21	21	— ¼
20⅜	20⅜	U. S./Indus. Alco		20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅞	— ⅛
126⅞	128½	U. S. Rubber		126⅞	128½	124⅜	125½	— ⅛
60	60½	U. S. Rub. 1st pf		60	60½	59¼	59¼	— ¼
108	108	U. S. Sm., R. & M.		108	108	108	108	—1¼
63⅝	63⅝	U. S. Steel		63⅝	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+1
116⅞	116⅞	U. S. Steel pf		116⅞	116⅞	115¼	115⅝	— ⅝
118	118½	Utah Copper		118	118½	118	118	— ⅛
114¼	114¾	Va.-Car. Chemical		114¼	114¾	111¾	112	— ⅛
42⅜	42⅝	Wabash		42⅜	42⅝	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	12⅝	Wabash pf. A		12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
49½	50	Wabash pf. B		49½	50	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
25⅜	25⅝	Wells Fargo Exp		25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
100	100	Western Maryland		100	100	100	100	...
22¼	22¼	Western Union Tel.		22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	—1⅝
97½	97¾	Westingh. E. & M.		97½	97¾	97	97	— ½
53	53⅛	Wheeling & L. E.		53	53⅛	51⅝	52⅛	— ⅝
16⅞	17	Wheel. & L. E. pf.		16⅞	17	16⅝	17	...
38½	38¾	White Motors		38½	38¾	38	38	—1⅛
40¾	40¾	Wil

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1857

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BREAK HITS COTTON

Market Nervous and Unsettled, with a Net Decline of 15 to 26 Points.

The cotton market yesterday was nervous and unsettled, and prices broke sharply in the late trading. Reactionary sentiment created by the extent and rapidity of the recent advance and rumors of increased spot offerings appeared to be strengthened by unsettling war rumors. There were also reports of rain in Texas which reached the ring late in the afternoon, and were a factor on the decline to 18.44 for July contracts and 18.02 for October, or about 20 to 31 points under Wednesday's closing figures. The final prices were a shade up from the lowest on covering, with the tone steady at a net loss of 15 to 26 points.

The market opened at a decline of 15 points on March, but generally 2 to 6 points higher on overnight buying orders. The first setback carried prices about 10 to 12 points under Wednesday's close, this being followed by a rally on renewed trade buying, covering, and buying by houses with Western connections which was attributed to peace talk. Active months sold 3 to 9 points net higher, then eased off following various vague rumors including one to the effect that an American warship had been sunk and another equally indefinite one to the effect that Germany had declared war against the United States.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
March	18.95	19.19	18.90	18.90*	19.10
April	.....	.....	.....	18.80*	18.95
May	18.75	18.95	18.59	18.61@18.65	18.86
June	.....	.....	.....	18.54*	18.80
July	18.80	18.85	18.44	18.49@18.51	18.75
Aug.	18.66	18.66	18.43	18.43*	18.68
Sept.	18.16	18.16	18.16	18.15*	18.39
Oct.	18.35	18.36	18.02	18.04@18.05	18.28
Nov.	.....	.....	.....	18.05*	18.30
Dec.	18.40	18.42	18.15	18.11@18.13	18.36
Jan.	18.43	18.43	18.15	18.12@18.14	18.38

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points lower, at 19.05c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 18.85c; New Orleans, 18.63c; Savannah, 19¼c; Augusta, 19.25c; Memphis, 18.75c; Houston, 18.80c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 5,000. Imports nil. Midupland, 12.46d. Futures opened quiet, 1 to 3 points lower. Closed steady at a net advance of 1@3 points. March-April, 12.02d; May-June, 11.91d; July-August, 11.76d; October-November, 11.34d; January-February, 11.20d. Manchester—Yarns firmer; cloths more demand.

Yesterday's port receipts amounted to 13,846 bales, compared with 17,780 last year. Stocks total 1,244,690 bales. Exports for the day were 8,854 bales, making 4,247,420 so far this season.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market again showed the effect of nervousness resulting from the numerous rumors going around concerning political developments, but on the whole the undertone was steady, and toward the close the market advanced quite sharply, with the result that final quotations were 1c to 2½c above the final of Wednesday. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.14½, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.25½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.23½, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	$1.84½	$1.83¾	$1.86¼	$1.84½	$1.08
July	1.57⅝	1.55⅝	1.57⅝	1.55¾	1.06¼
September	1.44¼	1.42⅝	1.44⅝	1.43¼	1.04⅝

CORN.

After a quiet and practically unchanged opening the corn market turned strong and advanced through the balance of the day, closing at about the top and 1c to 1½c above the previous night. It was reported that a car of No. 2 yellow had been sold in Kansas City at $1.19 per bushel, and a farmer in Indiana sold 400 bushels of corn for $500. Locally, cash corn was also firm, with No. 2 yellow quoted at $1.25, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	$1.12⅝	$1.10⅝	$1.12¼	$1.10¾	$.72
July	1.10½	1.09¼	1.10⅝	1.09¾	.73¾
Sept	1.08⅞	1.07½	1.08¾	1.07¾	.73⅝

OATS.

There was little change at the opening of the oats market, but it developed strength later, and at the close was ½c to ⅝c net higher, and practically at top of the day. The cash market here was steady without change, standard being quoted at 75½c; No. 2 white, 76c; No. 3 white, 74@74½c; No. 4 white, 73½c; fancy clipped white, 77@80c; ordinary clipped white, 75@77c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	59	58¼	58⅞	58⅜	43⅜
July	57¼	56¼	56¾	56¼	42¼
September	51⅝	50¼	51⅛	..	..

PROVISIONS.

With hog receipts larger and prices lower, the provision market opened easier yesterday, but soon turned strong, and at the close was at the high point of the day. Receipts at Chicago were 37,000 hogs, with 26,000 expected on Friday. Kansas City had 9,000 hogs and Omaha 12,000, and the West about 118,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	19.75	19.42	19.70	19.57	11.35
July	19.75	19.40	19.75	19.57	11.60
Ribs—					
May	18.02	17.72	18.02	17.87	11.87
July	18.12	17.82	18.12	17.97	12.07
Pork—					
May	34.30	33.65	34.30	34.10	22.75
July	33.45	32.95	33.45	33.30	22.57

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was dominated largely by the action of lard. Early in the day prices were somewhat easier under scattered selling on the decline in lard, but when that market rallied late in the session there was a rush to cover, and final quotations were 16@10 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 20,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	13.60	13.70
March	13.85	13.78	13.76@13.78	13.75
April	13.70	13.64	13.66@13.70	13.62
May	13.78	13.73	13.74@13.75	13.65
June	13.73	13.63	13.71@13.72	13.63
July	13.75	13.54	13.70@13.71	13.60
August	13.68	13.57	13.67@13.68	13.58
September	13.73	13.70	13.68@13.70	13.31
October	13.26	13.20	13.20@13.27	13.20

COFFEE.

An early advance was followed by reactions in the coffee market yesterday under increased offerings, which appeared to be inspired by revised estimates of the Brazilian crop. December contracts reacted from 8.40c to 8.29c, and the market closed steady at a net advance of 1 to 3 points. Sales were reported of 44,000 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 9¾c for Rio 7s, and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	7.77@7.79	7.72
April	..	..	7.79@7.81	7.77
May	7.92	7.87	7.88@7.85	7.81
June	..	..	7.90@7.92	7.88
July	8.05	8.05	7.98@7.99	7.96
August	..	..	8.05@8.07	8.03
September	8.23	8.18	8.12@8.14	8.11
October	..	..	8.17@8.19	8.16
November	..	..	8.22@8.24	8.21
December	8.40	8.29	8.28@8.29	8.26
January	8.43	8.43	8.34@8.36	8.32
February	..	..	8.40@8.42	8.38

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was firmer and trading was quite active, total transactions amounting to 11,000 tons. The demand came from various sources and seemed to be promoted by the firmness of the spot market and the further reduced estimates for the present Cuban crop. The opening was 4 to 8 points higher, but closing prices were unchanged to 8 points net higher, the near months having eased off under scattered profit taking. Mr. Himely estimated the present Cuban crop at 2,980,000 tons, which is 20,000 tons under his previous estimate and about 420,000 under his first estimate at the beginning of the season. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.61	4.61	4.60@4.63	4.57
April	4.64	4.63	4.60@4.63	4.60
May	4.68	4.66	4.67@4.68	4.62
June	4.71	4.68	4.70@4.71	4.65
July	4.76	4.73	4.73@4.74	4.68
August	..	..	4.75@4.77	4.70
September	4.80	4.78	4.78@4.79	4.73
October	..	..	4.70@4.72	4.63
November	..	..	4.62@4.64	4.55
December	4.55	4.53	4.53@4.55	4.43
January	..	..	4.43@4.48	4.35

The demand for refined sugar was moderate, and it was said that refiners are gradually catching up on old orders, although still restricting new business to some extent. Prices remain unchanged at 7c to 7⅛c for fine granulated. The market for raw sugar was firmer, and, while there was no business in Cubas locally, there was a better export demand in Cuba. It is being estimated that about 70,000 bags were sold at 4.10c, free on board, Cuba, although confirmation was received of only 20,000 bags. There were sales of about 50,000 bags of Porto Ricos to local refiners for late March and April shipment at equal to 5.39c for centrifugal. The market closed at 4⅞@4¼c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 5.40@5.52c for centrifugal and 4.59@4.65c for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 2,739 packages. Stock is coming forward very slowly, but a good deal of the trade had bought ahead and the demand has been exceedingly light all the week. With stock accumulating there was more pressure to sell and values were shaded about ½c on the best grades of salted and unsalted creamery. All others remain about the same as previously quoted. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 42@42½c; extras, (92 score,) 41½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38½@41c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@38c; thirds, 34@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42½@43; extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 39@41c; seconds, 39@38½c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 38½c; extras, 38c; firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 35@36½c; thirds, 34@34½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40@41c; good to prime, 37@39½c; common to fair, 30@36½c; renovated, extras, 38@38½c; firsts, 31½@32c; lower grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@32c; ladies, current make, firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28½; lower grades, 27½@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28@28½c; No. 2, 27½c; lower grades, 26@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,767 cases. Receipts are still showing the effects of the recent embargo, but there is a fair supply on hand from previous arrivals, and no shortage of average good qualities for current needs. Western advices continue very firm, and there is a generally firm holding. Sales of Western eggs from northerly sections were made up to 20c for the best packings grading as high firsts. There is, however, a liberal offering of average good Southern and Southwestern stock at 28½c. Seconds and lower qualities are meeting a fair demand at proportionate values. Nearby white eggs are in fair supply. Most receivers report no change in values, and there is a general disposition to sell the best goods at 34c, with a good part of the stock offering at 32@33c; ocasional selected cases of very fancy quality may bring a slight premium. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 30c; extra firsts, 29½c; firsts, 28½@29c; seconds and lower grades, 27½@28c; dirties, 26½@27½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 25½@26½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Eastern, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34c; ordinary to good, 32@33c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 31@33c; Western and Southern, gathered gathered whites, 30@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 30@31c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 28½@30c. Duck eggs, 40@45c.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for January—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$547,487	$492,074	$55,413
Net after tax..	317,522	305,780	11,738
Total income..	323,890	315,583	8,307
Sur. aft. chgs.	192,012	200,192	*8,179

NORTHERN STATES POWER for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	6,987,153	5,121,826	965,324
Net after tax..	3,341,656	2,836,634	475,022
Fixed chgs, &c.	1,593,127	1,507,939	85,188
Preferred divs.	740,236	587,069	153,167
Surplus	1,008,292	771,625	236,667
Common divs..	288,813	.....	.....
Depreciation ..	415,000	.....	.....
Amortization ..	150,000	.....	.....
Sur. bal., 1916.	179,479	.....	.....

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for February—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	357,046	310,459	47,187
Net after tax..	106,002	130,215	*26,213
Total income..	106,987	130,607	*23,620
Sur. aft. chgs.	28,301	65,676	*37,375
Bal. after pref. dividends ..	2,344	39,720	*37,375
2 mos. gross..	727,428	628,775	108,654
Net after tax..	228,679	265,964	*37,285
Total income..	230,598	290,612	*60,163
Sur. aft. chgs.	73,098	134,394	*61,296
Bal. after pref. dividends ..	21,184	82,480	*61,296

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION subsidiaries, exclusive of those of American Cities Company, combined earnings for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	15,160,157	13,472,278	1,687,879
Exp. & maint..	7,731,247	6,798,319	932,298
Net earnings..	7,428,910	6,673,958	754,951
Taxes	967,100	809,661	157,440
Fixed ch'ges..	3,503,166	3,432,308	70,858
Bal. fr renew., fin. & divs...	2,958,643	2,431,990	526,654

WISCONSIN EDISON CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,430,882	1,058,396	372,486
Div.red.or ac'd.	1,234,837	750,150	484,687
Int.red.or ac'd.	196,044	308,246	*112,202
Exp. & int....	459,282	457,681	1,581
Int. pd. or ac'd	432,195	437,598	*5,403
Taxes	21,388	14,474	6,914
Mis. exp.& cgos	5,677	5,608	59
Net income...	971,619	600,714	370,905
Dividends	913,750	591,250	322,500
Surplus	57,869	9,464	48,405

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Profits	2,225,912	*1,219,513	*914,523
Depreciation ..	408,888	416,222	.....
Amortiza. res..	631,603	.....	.....
Net profits ...	1,185,421	764,379	723,571
Dividends	779,844	698,022	696,741
Surplus	405,577	66,357	26,830
Prev. surplus..	707,119	940,762	913,932
Total surplus..	1,112,696	1,007,119	940,762
Less reserve ..	500,000	300,000	.....
Balance	612,696	707,129	940,762

*Less interest of $38,912 in 1915 and $190,957 in 1914.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL AND IRON CO. for the quarter ended Feb. 28, 1917—Net operating profits, $734,498; surplus, after deducting $52,500 bond interest, $24,000 accrued taxes, and $117,250 preferred dividend amounting to $540,748.

UNION BAG AND PAPER for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31—

	New Co. 1917.	Old Co. 1916.	Old Co. 1915.
Net earnings..	2,832,277	363,909	833,306
Depreciation ..	240,199	‡289,256	*248,235
Interest	187,523	205,133	219,138
Deduction	*821,793	.....	.....
Balance	1,582,792	†84,480	365,912
Dividends	350,000	.....	.....
Surplus	1,232,792	†84,480	365,912

*Includes sinking funds for bond redemption. †Proportion of income of the Union Bag and Paper Company for period from Feb. 1 to Oct. 4, 1916, applied in reduction of property account. ‡Deficit.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio.	1917-'26	4 @4½	4.50	4.25
Buff., Roch & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.30
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific.	1917-'28	4½	4.75	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.65	4.45
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.88	4.12
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.50	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.75	4.50
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.50	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.40	4.20
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Louisville & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.40	4.15
Michigan Central.	1917-'30	5	4.55	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific.	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio.	1917-'26	4½@5	4.90	4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1917-'32	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Norf. & Western.	1917-'24	4½	4.35	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'26	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Penn.Gen.Freight.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.80	4.10
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.10	4.70
Seab'd Air Line.	1917-'26	5	4.80	4.50
Southern Pacific.	1917-'26	4½	4.50	4.25
Southern Railway.	1917-'24	4½@5	4.70	4.40

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	55.50	56.50	55.50	55.75
Lead	.....	9.87½	.....	10.00
Spelter	11.50	....	11.50	....
Antimony	.....	....	34.00	....
Quicksilver	$120.00	....	$115.00	$120.00
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	38.50	40.50	35.50	36.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 36¼@37c, carload lots, spot delivery; 34@35¼c, second qquarter; 31@32¼c, third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Wednesday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	136	0 0	136	0 0
Copper, futures	135	10 0	135	10 0
Tin, spot	213	0 0	211	0 0
Tin, futures	212	0 0	210	0 0
Spelter	47	0 0	47	0 0
Lead	30	10 0	30	10 0

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Card.-AmSug.pf	1¾	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 26
Cornell Mills...	2	Ex.	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Cornell Mills....	2	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Distillers' Sec..	¾	Q.	Apr. 18	...
Fed. Coal & C..	90	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
Gt. Nor. pf.	1¾	Q.	May 1	Apr. 7
Inspiration Cop.	$2	Q.	Apr. 30	Apr. 5
Mass. Gas. Co..	$1.25	Q.	May 1	Apr. 14
New Eng. Mfg.	51.2	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
Pitts. Coal pf...	1¼	Q.	Apr. 25	Apr. 12
Seaboard Nat...	3	Q.	Apr. 24	Mar. 26
Temple Coal pf.	2	Q.	Apr. 10	Apr. 2
Textile Mills...	1½	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Textile Mills...	2½	Ex.	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Va.-Car. Chem..	75c	Q.	May 1	Apr. 14
Va.-C. Chem. pf	2	Q.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$13,191,904	$150,730,339
Ord. internal rev.	23,400,785	289,577,177
Income tax	3,475,991	30,816,250
Miscellaneous	3,444,803	48,290,267
Total receipts	$43,521,584	$519,414,035
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	10,339,217	173,301,532
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	12,760,815	188,659,032
Expenditures	53,860,802	692,715,567

READY FOR CHINESE ROADS.

American Engineers Expect to Begin Construction Soon.

Barring delays which may be occasioned in financial arrangements if the United States goes actively into the war, work will be started in the next few months on two railroads in China which will be built by American engineers with American capital. The projected roads are 300 miles and 400 miles in length, and will be constructed at an estimated cost of $50,000 per mile, or for an aggregate of approximately $35,000,000.

W. F. Carey, President of the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company, which is undertaking the construction work of the roads and the improvement of the Grand Canal, has just returned to New York from Peking. He brought with him amended contracts and preliminary surveys. He said yesterday that work is making satisfactory progress. The contract covering the railway construction was concluded May 17, 1916, and the remaining details worked out last September. Three surveying parties are now at work on the line from Chinchou, a point on the Canton-Hankow Railroad, to Yamchou, on the Gulf of Hainan. Three other parties are working on the line from Chouchikou, crossing the Peking-Hankow line. George A. Kyle is chief engineer in charge of construction. These will be the first Chinese railroads to be built by contract. Nearly everything in the way of materials and rolling stock will be purchased in the United States.

With the entrance of China into the war, it has been proposed to postpone further payments of the Boxer indemnity, which would leave $15,000,000 a year for domestic uses. It is also likely that China will be permitted to increase its customs duties, now fixed at 5 per cent. ad valorem, to 12½ per cent., which would mean an increase in revenues from the present total of $30,000,000 to $75,000,000. With these reforms in effect, the foreign credit of China would be greatly strengthened.

DISTILLERS DIVIDEND CUT.

Reduced from 6 to 2% — Management Buying Outstanding Bonds.

The management of the Distillers Securities Corporation purposes to continue purchasing for retirement outstanding bonds with earnings, it was announced yesterday, after the meeting at which the Directors reduced the annual dividend from 6 per cent. to 2 per cent. Julius Kessler, re-elected President at yesterday's meeting, made the following statement:

"Notwithstanding the unparalleled abnormal high prices of corn, (being about twice the normal price,) the net income of the company beginning Jan. 1, 1917, March being estimated, is on a basis of over 8 per cent. on its stock. In view of the heavy discount at which the bonds are selling and the great saving in interest that will be effected, the management regards it as conservative business to continue purchasing bonds, though in doing so the dividend be reduced for the time being. By purchasing bonds which are selling at a substantial discount—and which bear 5 per cent. interest—the company is effecting not only a great saving in interest payments, but is constantly decreasing the liabilities of the company, which are a charge on the assets ahead of the stock. All of the alcohol plants of the company are running to full capacity."

INCOME INCREASES 800%.

Union Paper & Bag Co. Reports Profits of $2,832,277.

The unusual demand for paper last year enabled the Union Bag and Paper Company to have the best year in its history. In the fiscal period ended Jan. 31 last the net income amounted to $2,832,277, a total nearly eight times as large as the return of the preceding year. The final balance for dividends was $1,582,792, compared with a deficit of $84,480 in 1915, and the equivalent of 16.89 per cent. on the company's present stock.

During the year the company's capital stock was reduced from $27,000,000 to $10,000,000, and dividends were begun on the new shares at the rate of 6 per cent. a year. New properties were bought at the expenditure of $766,190 and $401,114 was spent for additions and improvements.

President M. B. Wallace told stockholders in the annual statement yesterday that the company had been fortunate in controlling a large part of its raw requirements. Economies and improvements instituted during the year, he stated, had contributed largely to the upbuilding of profits. The statement said that a newsprint mill under construction by the St. Maurice Paper Company of Canada, which is controlled by the Union Company, was nearly completed and paper was already being turned out.

United Gas Subsidiary Earnings.

The United Gas and Electric Corporation's subsidiaries earned last year a gross income of $15,160,156, a total $1,687,879 more than the year before. The revenue available for fixed charges and dividends amounted to $6,461,809, an increase of $597,511. The sum of $4,751,806 was spent during the year for additions and betterments, divided among the ten subsidiaries. The American Cities Company, an allied concern, scored a gain of $1,318,918 in gross earnings, with a total of $1,418,923, and net income of $638,196 was $322,509 larger than in 1915.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The American Smelting and Refining Company announces that temporary or definitive first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds will be delivered by the Central Trust Company to holders of certificates of deposit for Series B preferred stock of the American Smelters Securities Company on or before June 30. Deposits of American Smelters shares are still being received under the exchange agreement.

John Muir & Co. have opened a branch office in the First Bridgeport National Bank Building in Bridgeport.

The Directors of the Ipswich Mills have voted a 100 per cent. stock dividend to common shareholders. The present capitalization is $250,000 6 per cent. preferred and $750,000 common, and it is proposed to issue $750,000 additional common stock.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list United Fuel Gas Company $138,000 additional first mortgage sinking fund 6s, Series A, due 1936, and the Texas Company $11,100,000 additional capital stock.

The New York Curb Market Association has set next Monday as the date of delivery of engraved certificates of the Osage Hominy Oil Company and engraved certificates of the Peabody Consolidated Copper Company. The listing of 75,000 A shares of the Mid-Continent Consolidated Oil and Utilities Corporation of no par value has been approved.

A temporary loan of $130,000 of Gardner, Mass., was awarded to Old Colony Trust Company at 8.67 per cent. discount.

At the annual meeting of the Remington Typewriter Company Maurice Coster was elected a Director to succeed Robert Bradley, resigned, and John F. Alvord was elected to succeed the late John W. Earle. Other retiring Directors were re-elected.

Directors of the Fitchburg Railroad have voted in favor of the Boston & Maine reorganization plan, action being similar to that taken by the Concord & Montreal Directors. The plan will now go to the stockholders for consideration.

At the annual meeting of the Coast Counties Gas and Electric Company all retiring Directors were re-elected and the board organized with the former officers.

Directors of the Simpson Creek Coal Company yesterday declared the initial dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable April 1.

Directors of the United States Rubber Company re-elected the retiring officers at the annual organization meeting yesterday.

The New York Trust Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable March 31.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Iron Bloss.	1¼	1⅝
Amer Oil	.27	.28	Iron Cap.	15¾	16
Begole	.75	1	Iron C pf.	15¾	16
Bay S Gas	.05	.10	Jer Varde.	2	2¼
Bing Min.	10¼	10¾	La Rose	.50	.60
Bost Ely	.78	.80	Majestic	.65	.70
Bost & M.	.67	.69	Mex Met.	.18	.20
Bost & A.	1¾	2¼	Moj Tung.	.37	.40
Bohemia	1¾	1⅞	Nev Doug.	2¼	2⅝
Butte & L.	.22	.25	Nat L & Z	.52	.55
Butte & D	1	1¼	New Baltic	1½	2½
Cal Corb.	2½	3	New Corn.	18	18¼
Calaveras	4	5	New Ut B.	.50	.75
Cham Cop.	.08	.09	Nixon	.63	.65
Chief Cons	2¾	2½	Oneco	.50	.60
Cons Ariz.	2	2½	Onondaga	.60	.65
Cons Cop.	4	4¼	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1½
Cortez	.29	.35	Pio Con M	2¼	2½
Crown Res	.32	.37	Ray Herc.	4	4¼
Eagle & B	2	2½	Rilla	.05	.06
Earl-Eagle	.37	.40	S W M p p	2¼	2¾
Fortuna	.24	.26	S W M f p	2½	3
Gold Lake	.06	.08	Truro	1¾	2
Homa Oil	1⅝	1¾	Un V Ext.	.30	.30½
Houghton	1¼	1⅝	Yuk Gold.	1⅞	2¼
Humboldt	1	2½			

$100,000,000

Government of the French Republic

Two-Year 5½% Secured Loan Convertible Gold Notes

Dated April 1, 1917 — *Interest payable April and October 1* — *Due April 1, 1919*

Principal and interest payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Coupon Notes in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000

Convertible at par, upon notice, at the option of the holder, at any time before maturity, into Twenty-Year 5½% Bonds of the Government of the French Republic, payable April 1, 1937, and not subject to prior redemption

Principal and interest of the notes, and of the bonds into which they may be converted, are to be payable without deduction for French taxes, present or future, in New York City in United States Gold Coin. Principal and interest of the notes are also to be payable, at the option of the holder, in Paris in francs at the fixed exchange rate of Fcs. 5.75 to the dollar, without deduction for French taxes.

In connection with the provision for optional collection in francs, it may be noted that this feature amounts to a call on French Exchange for two years at a rate of Fcs. 5.75; this being about ten per cent. below mint parity, Fcs. 5.18⅛, at or near which figure Exchange ruled prior to the disorganization of foreign markets brought about by the War. Such additional profit from the exchange feature as may accrue to the holders of these Notes will involve no increased interest cost to the promissor, but will be consequent upon such improvement in trade and Exchange conditions as may occur during the coming two years.

*The Notes are to be secured by pledge with Central Trust Company of New York, of securities approved by J. P. Morgan & Co., valued in the aggregate at not less than $120,000,000, of which approximately $20,000,000 in value is to consist of securities of American corporations and municipalities (including securities of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company), and the remainder is to consist of obligations (either direct or through guaranty) of the following Governments: Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil (Funding Loan), Switzerland, Holland, Spain, Egypt, Province of Quebec, Denmark, Norway and Sweden (including certain bonds of Mortgage Banks

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
150	Am. Water Works & Elec.	13¼	12⅝	13	13½
225	Central States Electric...	16½	14¾	15½	17
140	Central States Elec. pf...	80	77	77	79
263	Cities Service	292	290	291	292
500	Cities Service pf.....	89¾	89	89¼	89½
80	Electric Properties	60⅞	60½	60	65
155	Northern States Power...	100½	99½	99¾	100½
220	Pacific Gas & Electric....	66½	65¾	66⅜	66½
550	Republic Ry. & Light.....	45¼	43	43½	44

BOND.

$1,000	Utah Securities 6s.....	96½	96½	96¼	96¾

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	26	28
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf..	82	85
American Cities.....	5	15
American Cities pf.....	32	34
American Gas	115	120
Am. Gas & Electric....	137	140
Am. Gas & Elec. pf....	50½	51
Am. Light & Traction.	357	359
Am. Light & Trac. pf..	112	112½
Am. Power & Light....	84	85
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	92
Am. Public Utilities...	35	37
Am. Pub. Utilities pf..	70	72
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	84	87
Am. W. W. & E. part..	34	37
Appalachian Power....	6½	7½
Appalachian Power pf.	37	41
Carolina Power & Light	88	92
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	102
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	70	75
Colorado Power	30½	31½
Colorado Power pf.....	99	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	87	89
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	82
Columbus Electric pf..	80	85
Conpecticut Power pf..	94	98
Consumers' Power pf..	97	99
Dayton Power & L. pf.	94	97
Duluth Edison pf....	81	85
Eastern Texas Electric.	59	63
Eastern Texas El. pf...	85	90
Electric B. & S. pf....	100	102
El Paso Electric.....	113	...
El Paso Electric pf....	100	...
Empire Properties	58	62
Empire D. Electric....	88	92
Empire Gas & Fuel....	99¼	100
Federal Light & Trac..	14	16
Fed. L. & T. pf.....	50	52½
Galveston-Hous. Elec..	84¾	...
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	76	81
Gas & Elec. Securities.	300	325
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf...	94	96
Illinois Traction	46	46
International Traction..	49	51

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19...	98½	99½	Mich. Light 5s, 1946...	97½	99
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	80½	82½	Middle West U. 6s, '25.	98	99
Appa. Power 5s, 1932..	82	84	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s..	70½	77½
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s..	90	93½	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s,'22.	92	95
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s....	97	100	Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46..	97	99
Central Ill. Light 5s...	96½	98	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s,'31	83	88
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926.	99½	100¼
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100½	101¼	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	96	98
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	89½	90	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Col. G. & E. deb 5s,'27.	80	83	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939..	100½	102
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944.....	98	101	Ohio G. & E. Ry. 1st 5s,'28	95	98
Conn. Power 1st 5s....	95	99	P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s,'31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942..	96	99	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s..	86	90
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s..	100½	101¼	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	99	101
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99½	100	Puget Sd. Trac. notes..	99	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s,'42.	91	94	Seattle Elec. con. 5s...	93	97
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	99	100	Stand. Gas & El. 6% notes, 1935.....	93	96
Detroit Edison 1st 5s....	100	102	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s,'46	94	96
East. Tex. Elec. 6s,'18.	100	100½	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939...	97	99
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	92	95	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s....	97	...
El Paso Electric 5s.....	96	99	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	91	92
Empire Gas & F. 6s....	99¼	100	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932.....	89	91
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s...	87½	90	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s....	90	93	United Util. cv. 6s, '42.	97½	98¼
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	91	95	U. S. S. R. & M.6s,'26.	111	113
Gt. Lakes P. 6s,'19-'35.	99	101	W. W. Light 6s, 1925..	96	98
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '46.	87	89	Western Power 1st 5s...	99	100
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	97	100	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98	...	West. P. Pen. 1st 5s,'46	98	99
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s,'42	99	102	Wis. Edison 6s, '24.....	88½	99¾
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, 41..	93	96	Yadkin Riv. Power 5s..	80	83
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36..	90	95			
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s,'41	92	96½			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure...	3½	3½	3½
33	Ahmeek.....	102¾	102	102
220	Alaska Gold..	8	8	8¼
100	Algomah.....	95c.	95c.	95c.
125	Allouez	67	65	65
370	Am. Zinc....	37	36¾	36¾
470	Ariz. Com'l..	13¾	13½	13½
100	Butte & Bal..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6	Butte & Sup.	46	46	46
67	Cal. & Ariz..	82	81¼	81½
33	Cal. & Hecla.	565	560	560
951	Copper Range	65½	64	64
875	Davis-Daly..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Daly-West...	2½	2½	2½
50	East Butte..	14¾	14½	14½
125	Franklin....	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
60	Hancock.....	17⅝	17½	17⅝
70	Indiana.....	3¾	3½	3¾
75	Island Creek	66	66	66
825	Isle Royale..	34	33	33
65	Kerr Lake..	4½	4⅜	4½
210	Keweenaw...	3½	3½	3¾
284	Lake	14½	14½	14½
20	La Salle....	4	3⅞	4
155	Mass Con....	14	14	14
105	Michigan....	4¾	3⅞	4¾
96	Mohawk.....	88½	88	88

Railroads.

45	Bost. & Alb.	171½	171½	171½
82	Boston Elev.	74⅜	74	74
2	Bos. & Lew.	133	133	133
95	Bost. & Me..	44	44	44
43	Conn. &Pass.	90	90	90
18	Fitchb'g pf..	78	78	78

Miscellaneous.

106	Am. Ag. Ch..	101½	101	101
63	Am. Sug. pf.	120	120	120
205	Am. T. & T.	127½	127½	127⅝
20	Am. Woolen	51¼	51¼	51¼
128	Do pf.....	98	97½	97½
135	Amoskeag...	70	70	70
35	Do pf.....	96	96	96
2,234	A..G.& W.I.	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
13	Do pf.....	63	63	63
125	Cuban Cem..	18	18	18
10	E. Bos. Ld..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
50	Int. Por. Cem.	18	18	18
50	Do pf.....	38	38	38
17	McElw'n pf..	101½	101½	101½

Bonds.

$5,000	A..G.&W.I.5s	82	82	82
2,000	A.T.& T.5s...	101	101	101
1,000	Do col. 4s..	91	91	91
5,000	C.J.& S.Y.4s.	85½	85½	85½

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Atl. Petro...	9⅞	8⅝	9⅝
25	Balt. Tube..	105	105	105
588	Con. Coal...	110¼	110	110¼
21	Con. Power..	122½	122½	122½
257	Cos. & Co...	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
975	Cos. O. & G.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
140	Dav. Chem..	42	41½	41½
150	Elkhorn	26	25½	26

Bonds.

$1,000	A. C. L. c.4s	90	90	90
17,000	Balt. C. 3½s	94¼	94	94¼
4,000	B. E. 5s, s..	100½	100½	100½
4,000	Balt. Tr. 5s.	100½	100½	100½
1,000	N. C. 4½s..	101	101	101
37,000	Con. Coal 5s.	108⅝	107½	108½
10,000	Con. Gas 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼
13,000	Cos.& Co. 6s.	103	103	103
13,000	C. O.& G. n.	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
13,000	Elkhorn 5s..	105	104½	105

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Rad.....	297	297	297
1,245	Am. Ship B.	76	73⅞	73⅞
115	Do pf.....	95	94½	95
77	Booth Fish..	79½	78½	79½
5	Do pf.....	90	90	90
25	C. C. & C.pf	31¼	31¼	31¼
15	Chi. P. T....	68	68	68
125	Cudahy	118	117	117½
50	Com'wealth..	137	136½	137
49	Dia. Match..	130	120	129
225	Mont Wd. pf.	116	115½	115½
15	Nat. Carbon.	320	320	320
100	Prestolite....	132	131	132

Bonds.

$10,000	C.C.R.1st 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
9	Am. Gas....	119¾	119	119¾
22	Am. Milling.	8½	8	8
5	Am. Rwys. pf	95½	95½	95½
10	Bald. Lo pf..	102	102	102
25	Brill	29	29	29
26	Cam. Steel...	115	115	115
128	Elec. Stor...	63¾	63¾	63¾
2	Gen. Asp....	67	67	67
100	Ins. Co. of N. Am.....	26½	26½	26½
2,405	Lake Sup....	23½	22¾	22¾
86	Leh. Nav....	80⅝	80¼	80⅝

Bond

$1,000	Am.G & E.5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
2,000	K. T. 1st 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	L. N. c.4½s.	102	102	102
4,000	L. V. C. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾
4,000	P.R.R. c. 4s	99	99	99

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. S. Pipe.	18½	18½	18½
130	Am. W. G. M.	55	54½	55
325	Caney River..	49	47½	48¾
10	Col. Gas.....	44¾	44¾	44¾
2,200	Cable Con....	.09	.09	.09
1,700	Gold Bar.....	.40	.40	.40
25	Indpt. Br. pf.	153¼	153¼	153¼
100	La B. I. & S.	86¾	86¼	86¾
830	Mfrs. L. & H.	72¼	70¾	70½
30	Nat. F. Proof.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
270	Ohio F. Sup..	51¾	51¾	51¾
80	Ohio Fuel O..	21¼	21¼	21¼

Bonds.

$2,000	Pitts. Br. 6s.	59	59	59

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	NewArcadian	4⅜	4½	4½
225	New Idria....	16½	16	16½
10	Niplissing....	8	8	8
1,780	North Butte.	23½	22¾	23
150	Ojibway.....	2	2	2
100	Old Colony..	2½	2½	2½
99	Old Dominion	64	63	63
140	Oscoola.....	92	92	92
6,370	Pond Creek.	27¼	26½	26¾
10	Quincy	89½	89½	89½
200	Ray Con....	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
150	Santa Fe....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
390	Shannon	9	9	9
125	South Lake..	4¼	4	4¼
100	South Utah...	26c.	26c.	26c.
35	St. Mary's..	85	85	85
3,470	Sup. & Bost.	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
20	Superior....	15	14	14
108	Tamarack...	59	58½	58½
20	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
125	Tuolumne....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	U. S. Smelt.	63½	63	63
28	Do pf.....	51	51	51
1,782	Utah Con....	17¼	16	16¼
15	Utah Metal..	5½	5½	5½
200	Winona	5¼	5¼	5¼
30	Wolverine...	47	46	46

Railroads.

32	Mass. El. pf.	25	25	25
80	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	45¼	44¾	45
62	Old Colony..	125	123½	123¼
66	Ver.-& Mass.	108	108	108

Miscellaneous.

1,725	Mass. Gas...	99	97⅞	98
20	Merg'thaler..	162½	162½	162¼
7	Pullman	162	162	162
233	Punta A. Su.	33	33	33
75	Swift & Co..	144	143½	143¾
10	Torrington..	62	62	62
10	United Drug.	77	77	77
19	Do 1st pf..	52	52	52
643	United Fruit.	146¾	144¼	144¼
114	Un. Sh. Ma.	55¼	55	55
25	Do pf.....	29¼	29¼	29¼
16	Th. G. Plant.	104	104	104
420	Ventura Oil.	7¼	7	7¼
9	West. Union	97¼	97¼	97¼

Bonds.

$1,000	Mass. Gas	94½	94¾	94¾
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	100¼	100½	100½
9,000	Pond Ck. 6s.	110	110	110
7,000	Wes. Tel. 5s	99⅜	99½	99¾

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.
Aetna pf.....	30	35	25
American Brass	340	344	340
Atlas Powder	155	159	155
Do pf.....	100	102	100
Babcock & Wilcox.	120	124	120
Bliss	590	610	600
Do pf.....	73	78	73
Can. F. & F.....	175	185	175
Can. Explosives..	375	475	375
Canadian Expl. pf.	104	110	104
Colt's Arms.....	830	840	880
Du Pont	232	237	232
Du Pont deb.....	102	104	102
Hercules Powder...	237	240	232
Do pf.....	116	116	116
Inter. Arms.....	22	24	22
Niles-Bem't-Pond..	177	180	174
Scovil Mfg.....	630	635	630
Winchester Arms..	800	850	800

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chalm.	29½	29	29
10	Am. B. Sug.	92	92	92
300	Am. Can....	48¾	47	47¾
200	Am. C. & F.	68½	67½	67½
90	Am. H. & L.	14⅝	14½	14⅝
360	Am. Loco...	74¼	73¾	73⅝
950	Am. S. & R.	108⅜	105¾	105¾
100	Am. Sugar..	112	112	112
120	Am. Woolen.	51¼	50⅝	50⅝
100	Am. Zinc....	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜
3,880	Anac. Cop...	85¾	84⅛	84½
10	A., T. & S.F..	104¼	104¼	104¼
750	Bald. Loco..	58⅛	56½	56¾
100	Balt. & Ohio	78¼	78¼	78¼
50	Butte & Sup.	46¼	46¼	46¼
3,850	Cent. Leather	95⅝	93⅜	93⅝
150	C., M. & St. P.	84⅝	82⅞	84
150	Chile Copper	25	24⅝	24⅝
250	Chino Copper	58⅝	58	58
490	Col. F. & I..	53¼	51⅝	52⅛
2,000	Corn Prod....	25⅛	25	25⅛
2,900	Crucible St'l.	71⅛	69⅝	70⅝
250	Cuba Cane Su.	44	43½	43⅝
200	Dist. Secur..	22	20½	20½
500	Erie	23½	27⅜	28⅛
10	Do 1st pf..	41½	41½	41½
50	Gen. Motors.	118¼	116¼	118¼
50	Goodrich Co.	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
150	Gt. Nor. Ore.	36¼	35⅝	36
260	Inspir. Cop..	62⅜	61	61¼
2,890	Int. Mer. M.	34¼	31⅝	33⅝
3,910	Do pf.....	92½	86⅝	92⅛
200	Int. Nickel..	46	45½	45½
150	Int. Paper...	43⅜	42½	42½
350	Lehigh Val..	70	69¼	69⅜
700	Max. Motor..	52⅜	51⅜	52⅜
500	Mex. Petrol.	94⅛	91⅝	92¼
50	Miami Cop..	41¼	41¼	41¼
50	Nat. E. & S.	35½	35¼	35¾
90	Nat. Lead...	59⅝	59⅜	59⅜
100	Nevada Con.	24⅜	24	24
250	N. Y. Cent..	97¼	96⅝	97¼
200	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	44⅞	44¾	44⅞
50	Nor. Pacific.	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10	Ohio C. Gas.	121	121	121
100	Pac. Mail...	25¼	24½	25
50	Pit. Coal tr.r.	46¾	46¾	46¾
30	Pres. St'l Car	81¼	80½	80½
100	Ray Copper.	29	28½	28½
2,250	Reading	97½	95½	97
250	Rep. I. & S..	85¼	83½	83½
20	So. Pacific...	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
450	So. Railway.	29½	28⅝	29
650	Studebaker..	103⅜	101½	101½
50	Tenn. Copper	16¾	16¼	16¾
150	Tob. Prod....	58½	58¼	58¼
500	Union Pac...	139⅜	138⅜	139⅜
500	U. S. Ind. A.	126¾	124⅝	125⅛
100	U. S. Rub....	60½	59¼	59½
59,860	U. S. Steel..	116⅜	115¼	115¾
950	Utah Copper.	114⅛	111½	112
50	Wab. pf. B..	25¼	25¼	25¼
450	Westing. El..	53	51⅝	52
100	Willys-Over..	33⅜	33	33⅛

MINING STOCKS.

200	Gold. Con..	.56	.56	.56
300	Jumbo Ext.	.34	.34	.34
2,850	Man. Con..	.23	.21	.23
500	Montana....	.23	.23	.23
500	North Star	15½	.15½	15½
300	Ophir.....	.12	.12	.12
500	Portland...	1.75	1.75	1.75
1,200	Res. Exla..	.28½	.28	.28½
500	Sioux Con..	.12	.12	.12
300	Ton. Ext..	3.10	3.10	3.10
400	Union Con..	.33	.33	.33
100	Wh. Caps.	1.90	1.90	1.90

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	‡Aetna Expl.	3⅞	3¾	3¾
1,000	‡ Do cfs.of d.	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
420	‡Air Reduct.	65¼	65	65¼
100	Am.-Br.Mfg.	10	10	10
300	Am.Int.Corp. (850 paid)..	52	51	51
200	Am. Su. Tob.	23½	23	23
100	Br.-Am. Tob. Ord. B.....	18¾	18¾	18¾
2,300	Carwen Steel	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
500	Charcoal Iron of Amer...	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,500	Chev. Motor.	133	128	128
305	East. Steel..	110	105	109
100	Ed. & J. Tea.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
6,800	‡Elite Pl. St.	⅝	½	⅝
800	Emer. Phon.	12¾	*11⅜	11⅜
1,250	H. & B. Car	43	42	42½
100	Holly Sugar.	43¾	43¼	43½
1,200	‡‡Jop.O.&Sp. new	30	29	30
1,500	Key. T. & R.	17⅝	17	17¼
600	‡LakeTor.Bt.	9¼	9	9¼
200	Do 1st pf..	9⅝	9½	9½
2,500	‡Lima Loco.	62¼	60	62¼
5	‡LukensSteel	43¼	42¼	42¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10	Ohio Oil Co.	388	388	388
25	Prairie P. L.	335	335	335

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

200	A. Oil (a pr.)	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1,700	‡A. O. & G.	71	70	71
200	‡Atl. Pet....	9½	8½	9½
1,100	‡Bar. O.& G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,000	‡C. M. Oil	6⅜	6	6⅜
300	‡C.& Co. (Oil Ref.)	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
400	‡Cos.O. & G.	14⅝	14½	14⅝
200	‡C. O.& G.pf.	3	3	3
3,000	‡Elk R. Pet.	13	12½	12⅝
10,000	‡Esm. O. Cp.	1⅜	1⅜	1½
30,000	‡Fed. Oil....	6⅜	6	6¼
50	Hous. Oil....	18	18	18
2,000	‡Int. Pet....	14	13¼	13½
11,000	‡K. O. (a pr.)	⅞	½	⅞
2,000	‡Mer. O. Cp.	29⅜	27¾	27¾
2,500	Met. Pet....	3	2¾	2⅞

MINING STOCKS.

12,000	A.-Br. C. M.	⅞	¾	¾
6,700	A. M. Corp..	1½	1½	1⅝
6,000	‡A. S. Cop..	42	39	42
2,900	‡‡Ariz. Chio.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	‡Ariz. C'p'f's	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	‡‡Atlanta	14	13	14
2,300	‡Austin Am.	1¼	1¼	1¼
10,300	Big Jim.....	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,800	B. L. C. Co.	4⅞	4½	4⅝
3,000	‡Bisbee Cop., (a prospect)	1⅞	1	1⅛
1,100	‡‡Booth	*10	9	9
2,700	Boston & M.	69	67	67
500	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs..	11¼	10⅝	10⅞
1,200	Butte Det't..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	Butte-N. Y..	2	1⅝	2
1,200	‡‡Caledonia..	66	65	66
13,650	‡Cal. & Jer..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Canada Cop.	2	1¾	1¾
200	Carlisle Min.	6	5⅞	6
3,000	†Cashboy	6½	6½	6½
1,000	Cerro-G. Min	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,200	Con. A. Sm.	2	2	2
2,000	‡Con. Cop. M	4¼	*3⅞	4
1,000	‡Con.-Home..	⅞	¾	¾
1,000	‡Dome Ext..	27	27	27
1,800	‡Dex. Mines.	½	½	½
400	D'Vide-A. C. (a prospect)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	Ely Con.....	11	11	11
5,300	‡Emma Con.	1¾	1⅝	1¾
2,000	‡‡G. W. M..	60	60	60
3,500	‡Goldf. Con..	57	55	56
2,000	‡‡Gold Merg	7½	7½	7½
500	‡Green. Min.	2½	2¼	2¼

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Western Maryland Railway Company

February 19, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a new consolidated corporation known as WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY COMPANY has been organized under the laws of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and has acquired all of the railroads and property of The Western Maryland Railway Company and certain of its subsidiary companies.

Stockholders of The Western Maryland Railway Company have become and are stockholders of WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, and upon surrender of their present certificates of stock at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, on and after March 15, 1917, will receive certificates of stock of the new consolidated corporation as follows:

For each share of preferred stock of The Western Maryland Railway Company, one share of Second Preferred Non-cumulative Four Per Cent. Stock of the new consolidated corporation.

For each share of common stock of The Western Maryland Railway Company, one share of common stock of the new consolidated corporation.

By arrangement with the Western Maryland Noteholders' Committee, stockholders of The Western Maryland Railway Company may make the following subscription or purchase at the time of exchanging their present certificates on and after MARCH 15, 1917, BUT NOT LATER THAN MARCH 24, 1917:

For each $100 par value of stock (either preferred or common) of The Western Maryland Railway Company, subscription may be made at par for $30 par value of First Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of Western Maryland Railway Company (the new consolidated corporation).

For each $80 of subscription paid the subscribers will be entitled to receive:

First Preferred Stock of the new consolidated corporation $50 par value.

Stock of The Davis Coal and Coke Company, $6.60 par value.

Stock of Monongalia Coal Lands Company, $7.50 par value.

Scrip will be delivered for fractions of shares.

Copies of the form of warrant upon which subscriptions must be made may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
By CARL R. GRAY, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD., OF DELAWARE
First Lien and Refunding Gold Bonds, Series "A," "B," and "C."

DATED OCTOBER 1ST, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as provided in Article V. of the Indenture, dated October 1, 1911, made by the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Delaware to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Successor, that bonds bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after April 1, 1917, at 105% of par, upon presentation at the COUPON DEPARTMENT of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York City. After April 1, 1917, interest on these bonds will cease. Bonds should have coupons due April 1, 1917, and subsequent attached.

SERIES A—$1,000.

3	204	421	541	813	1026	1621 1870
5	206	423	551	817	1027	1623 1872
6	207	425	595	823	1028	1708 1874
12	209	427	596	824	1029	1713 1878
14	213	428	604	825	1032	1714 1879
10	218	439	607	853	1034	1719 1881
12	222	440	618	855	1041	1720- 1888
12	222	448	619	857	1042	1722 1889
16	224	451	617	858	1048	1725 1892
22	225	456	620	862	1046	1726 1896
24	226	457	621	863	1049	1727 1899
20	228	461	624	868	1051	1732 1901
28	230	462	626	871	1052	1735 1902
32	232	463	637	877	1054	1748 1903
34	233	464	644	878	1059	1753 1907
36	234	466	644	880	1061	1754 1910
42	236	468	646	896	1062	1756 1920
48	240	471	650	908	1065	1760 1921
46	243	474	653	909	1066	1766 1922
61	244	475	658	912	1067	1767 1924
64	246	476	661	915	1078	1770 1926
70	249	480	664	917	1080	1772 1927
72	252	485	666	919	1096	1773 1934
77	254	487	669	921	1099	1776 1939
82	258	489	670	922	1099	1778 1940
86	268	490	670	926	1151	1781 1943
87	271	493	680	927	1164	1782 1946
110	271	504	682	932	1189	1787 1947
111	277	506	684	933	1193	1791 1948
111	277	506	691	935	1206	1792 1951
112	281	510	692	942	1208	1795 1953
115	282	512	694	943	1211	1796 1954
118	284	513	697	944	1214	1800 1955
118	285	516	698	945	1223	1807 1959
123	286	522	703	946	1224	1808 1961
129	288	524	706	947	1235	1809 1964
129	290	526	707	950	1237	1810 1965
134	291	527	710	953	1238	1814 1966
145	296	528	714	955	1240	1816 1968
147	297	529	715	956	1246	1818 1969
154	299	532	722	963	1248	1824 1971
159	321	532	723	963	1249	1829 1975
161	324	535	726	965	1251	1833 1976
167	330	542	727	973	1252	1835 1979
170	342	543	730	974	1258	1844 1981
176	370	548	734	975	1259	1853 1988
180	373	550	790	977	1264	1854 1989
180	383	557	795	990	1268	1854 1994
187	384	561	797	991	1544	1855 1995
192	393	563	799	993	1606	1858 1996
192	398	568	800	994	1608	1858
196	400	572	802	994	1608	1860
203	404	574	806	1008	1613	1864
207	413	587	810	1015	1615	1866
217	417	590	812	1024	1618	1868

SERIES B—$200.

201	453	596	846	950	1101	1277 1880
203	454	612	849	967	1104	1281 1881
224	459	616	855	972	1113	1283 1883
228	482	623	872	973	1113	1284 1884
240	485	628	896	988	1118	1300 1884
248	486	629	905	992	1118	1301
251	485	630	905	992	1145	1309
264	497	642	929	993	1173	1312
266	525	661	929	994	1175	1315
269	561	662	931	1029	1183	1316
270	572	668	936	1030	1184	1321
410	585	669	937	1031	1185	1322
411	579	825	937	1032	1188	1361
434	572	827	946	1087	1223	1369
438	578	829	953	1094	1229	1373

SERIES B—£100.

3	130	297	395	522	620	890 1044
61	131	306	398	522	620	893 1045
67	139	306	420	526	664	898 1046
67	139	328	421	530	666	903 1047
70	145	332	427	535	671	904 1048
81	153	335	430	538	687	917 1050
87	178	338	447	507	689	940 1058
94	238	348	450	547	690	975 1059
97	239	357	452	570	715	984 1082
98	240	358	453	576	716	987 1093
100	241	363	466	582	740	1017 1094
101	275	383	490	588	774	1019 1096
105	248	387	491	590	787	1021 1097
108	249	388	496	595	806	1031 1105
113	265	372	499	597	824	999 1114
118	296	386	501	601	875	1038
		386	503	610	876	1042

SERIES C—$1000.

1	96	258	447	541	698	829 951
3	103	263	452	562	701	871 968
3	103	287	457	623	710	882 975
9	116	337	475	628	710	886 978
17	117	338	484	628	714	890 978
23	126	360	491	638	742	899 1001
26	130	362	502	643	768	901 1017
29	137	370	502	657	767	891 1017
34	140	382	506	661	769	892 1021
53	153	397	515	664	775	897 1042
57	154	399	521	670	803	904 1047
44	168	402	521	678	806	909
48	187	423	528	683	810	922
48	213	427	537	684	819	922
48	224	453	540	692	823	937
48	255	444	542	694	827	940

SERIES C—$500.

22	779	885	993	1407	1486	1609 1822
42	779	887	999	1003	1408	1487 1673 1825
45	793	898	1003	1408	1415	1498 1678 1832
47	793	900	1006	1417	1419	1702 1834
57	801	1027	1020	1420	1430	1704 1837
57	801	1038	1431	1530	1707	1844
61	811	1042	1434	1535	1724	1847
67	827	1043	1437	1537	1728	1853
102	831	1027	1213	1440	1545	1732 1856
103	845	1215	1440	1547	1733	1856
106	857	1045	1217	1432	1538	1751 1869
115	898	1039	1455	1504	1709	1881
141	853	1281	1467	1586	1710	1772 1882
170	870	082	1574	1468	1578	1804
179	871	1001	1483	1504	1584	
182	882	1089	1406	1483	1592	1821

Dated January 23, 1917.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

FEINBERG & KORNBERG.

Notice to Whom It May Concern: Please to take notice that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Irving Feinberg and William Kornberg, under the firm name and style of Feinberg & Kornberg, in the business of manufacturing and selling men's neckwear, at No. 132 East 19th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved, and that said Irving Feinberg has assumed the payment of the debts and liabilities of said firm, and that all debts owing or to become due and owing to said firm have been assigned and transferred to him, and are payable to said Irving Feinberg, and that said Irving Feinberg will continue the business at said premises.

Dated New York, March 17th, 1917.

IRVING FEINBERG.
WILLIAM KORNBERG.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

REORGANIZATION
of
THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

The undersigned have prepared a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated March 15, 1917, and have lodged the same with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary thereunder. Copies of said Plan and Agreement may be obtained from said Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the deposit agreement dated November 15, 1912, will be entitled to the benefits of the Plan and Agreement and will become bound thereby without further action, except such certificate-holders as shall withdraw from said deposit agreement dated November 15, 1912, as permitted thereby and by the notice of the Committee published in connection herewith within the period in said notice specified.

Holders of undeposited First Mortgage Bonds of the Railway Company may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing their First Mortgage Bonds, with the coupon of January 1, 1913, and all subsequent coupons, in New York, with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, at its principal office 54 Wall Street, New York City, or in London, England, with SWISS BANKVEREIN, Depositary, on or before APRIL 15, 1917, and will receive therefor certificates of deposit issued under said deposit agreement dated November 15, 1912. The Reorganization Committee however reserves the right to permit holders of First Mortgage Bonds bearing serial number included in the numbers 8947 to 9469, both inclusive, to deposit under said Plan and Agreement only upon such conditions as the Committee may impose.

The payment which holders of certificates of deposit are permitted to make under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization at the rate of $200 for each $1000 of First Mortgage Bonds represented by their certificates of deposit must be made in two installments, viz.:

$100 on or before April 18, 1917.
$100 on or before May 15, 1917.

Payment of said installments must be made either in New York, to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, at its aforesaid office, in funds current at the New York Clearing House, or in London, England, to SWISS BANKVEREIN, Depositary, at its office in London, in sterling, to an amount equal at the current rate of exchange to the amount of such payment if made in New York.

Certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of making such payment for appropriate notation thereon.

IN VIEW OF THE ENTRY OF A DECREE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE AND THE ANNOUNCED DETERMINATION OF THE COURT THAT THE SALE SHALL TAKE PLACE APRIL 21, 1917, PROMPT ACTION IS URGED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Dated, March 19, 1917.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
W. deLANCEY KOUNTZE,
B. AYMAR SANDS,
CLARK WILLIAMS,
Committee.

C. E. SIGLER,
Secretary, 54 Wall St.,
N. Y. City.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, a New Jersey Corporation, will be held at its principal office, Prudential Life Building, No. 763 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, APRIL 3, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. At said meeting the following matters will be presented to stockholders for their action:

(1) The election of four Directors to serve for a term of three years;

(2) Consent to the mortgage and pledge of the property, rights, privileges and franchises of said Corporation, whether owned by it at the date of said meeting or thereafter acquired, or such part thereof as the Board of Directors of said Corporation may determine, for any or all of the following purposes as said Board of Directors may determine: (a) to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds or other obligations of said Corporation; (b) to secure the payment of bonds or other obligations of subsidiary companies now outstanding or hereafter issued for the payment of which said Corporation is or may become liable, and (c) to secure the guaranty by said Corporation of the principal or interest, or both, of bonds or other obligations of any such subsidiary company now outstanding or hereafter issued; the terms, conditions and provisions of any and all mortgages, deeds of trust and instruments of pledge to be authorized by said consents, and of any and all such bonds, obligations and guarantees, and the amount of such bonds, obligations and guaranties which may be secured by said mortgages, deeds of trust and pledges (except in so far as limitations may be imposed by said consent) such as said Board of Directors may, in its discretion, authorize and approve;

(3) The approval and ratification of all action of said Board of Directors since the Eleventh Annual Meeting of its stockholders and ratification of a contract between said Corporation and Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., made in January, 1917, providing for the underwriting by a Syndicate of the sale of $15,000,000, par value, of its Class B Common Stock recently offered to the holders of said Corporation became entitled to the benefits of said Syndicate certain Directors of which contract a copy will be furnished to any stockholder upon request;

(4) The approval and ratification of the so-called "bonus system" for the compensation of officers and employes, and of the bonuses paid and to be paid to the officers of said Corporations, and of its subsidiary companies, and of the action of said Board of Directors in respect thereof, as recited in the Annual Report of said Corporation, dated March 15, 1917, a copy of which is being mailed to stockholders; and

(5) The transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of shares of the Preferred and Common Stock of said Corporation (but not of the Class B Common Stock which does not have voting powers) will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 26, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, April 5, 1917. Under the Statutes of New Jersey no shares of stock shall be voted for the election of Directors which have been transferred on the books of said Corporation within twenty days next preceding, by the Justice presiding.

E. B. JONES, Secretary.
Newark, New Jersey, March 16, 1917.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
THE CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.
Refunding Mortgage 4½% Bonds.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, successor to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee under Mortgage and Deed of Trust, dated May 1st, 1904, HEREBY INVITES proposals for the sale of as many bonds of the issue above described as can be purchased for the sum of Forty-nine Thousand, Five Hundred and Sixty-one Dollars and Seventeen Cents ($49,561.17) now in the Sinking Fund under said Mortgage. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, to 10:00 o'clock A. M., Friday, March 30, 1917, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust said sum will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. All bonds accepted will be paid for upon delivery, with interest accrued to April 3, 1917. The right is reserved to reject any or all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
New York, March 6, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Union Bag & Paper Corporation.
ANNUAL MEETING.
233 Broadway, New York City.
March 21, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Union Bag & Paper Corporation will be held at its office, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

E. B. MURRAY, Secretary.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—Forty corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $1,478,500, were chartered today. They include:

Onondaga Petroleum Corp'n, Tully, oil, gas minerals, mining, manufacturing, trading, $750,000; F. L. Smith, L. Vinney, F. P. Assmann, Syracuse.

Novocol Chemical Manufacturing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, dental supplies, drugs, medicines, $150,000; M. M. and J. J. Nevin, 36 Wyona St., Brooklyn.

Premier-Tanue Co., Inc., cellulose fibres for yarns of silk character only, $100,000; E. Book, P. H. Goldbaum, J. F. Cooley, 149 Vermilyea Av.

Peteler Manufacturing Corp'n, Manhattan, listing jacks, parts for motor cars, wagons, trucks, autos, $100,000; H. T. Whipple, A. R. Applegarb, A. Peteler, Freeport.

Doune Realty Corp'n, realty, agency, brokerage, $101,000; W. V. Chandler, A. G. Bogert, 128 Broadway.

The Cuban Confectionery and Trading Co., Inc., merchandise, importers, exporters, $30,000; H. B. J. Craig, L. L. De La Barra, T. W. Osterheld, 120 B'way.

Parkfield Works, Inc., Yonkers, celluloid, imitation ivory, amber, glass, ivory, rubber, linen, 750 shares $100 each, 1,000 shares no par value, active capital, $80,000; S. L. Jackson, F. C. Pitcher, H. H. Schneider, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Modern Apartments Co., Inc., Utica, apartment houses, hotels, store, office buildings, $68,000; R. N. Backus, A. J. McGilfe, F. M. Womack, Syracuse.

M. E. Maddock Co., Inc., Binghamton, planing mill, wood working, factory, $35,000; N. G. Maddock, G. Ortlieb, M. M. Maddock, Binghamton.

Weiss & George, Inc., agent, resident, negro resident buyer, $25,000; J. Donnelly, M. E. Hoffman, A. D. Levin, 85 Nassau St.

Pollock Ink Works, Inc., Buffalo, inks, varnishes, dyes, coloring materials, $25,000; C. A. Laawall, H. and C. M. Kart, Buffalo.

Sapphire and Opal Syndicate, Inc., shares of stocks, bonds, realty, mines, metals, oils, cotton, grain, produce, $20,000; D. Hunt, Townsend, W. B. Brewster, 95 William St.

The Clinton Avenue Garage of Kingston, Inc., Kingston, garage, storage, sales, supplies, car hire, cartage, taxi service, $15,000; E. L. Phillips, N. A. Brown, F. W. Phillips, 303 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.

Charles A. Smith Lumber Co., Inc., lumber, saw mills, manufacture, $25,000; C. A. Smith, C. and N. L. Hugg, 29 B'way.

Buffalo Merchandising Holding Co., Inc., Buffalo, stores, groceries, factories, bakeries, storehouses, $7,500; F. A. Rapp, F. M. Tallman, A. J. Jehle, Buffalo.

B. & S. Central Garage Co., Inc., autos, auto specialties, parts, $5,000; N. Benksy, R. and S. Spitzer, 360 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

Gallatin Service Corp'n, stocks, bonds, prospecting, exploring, financing expeditions, agriculture, timber, oil, petroleum, products, 200 shares no par value, active capital $10,000; L. A. Davis, E. L. Wittmeyer, J. J. Moore, 24 Beaver St.

Maison Leon, Inc., materials, textiles, ladies' garments, furs, $5,000; M. Gladstone, L. R. Akowitz, W. Solomon, 823 Hunts Point.

The Pantry, Inc., Buffalo, restaurants, lunch rooms, delicatessen, groceries, $10,000; N. L., M. J. and L. M. Sallsbury, 505 Elmwood Av., Buffalo.

Stickley Extension Bed Co., Inc., East Wood, extension beds, frames, parts, furniture, furnishings, $10,000; J. G., L. and G. Stickley, East Wood.

Interborough Cleaning and Dye Works, Inc., Brooklyn, clean, dye clothing, $10,000; S. Schwartz, H. Falk, M. Finder, 200 Freeman St., Brooklyn.

Slade & Volimer, Inc., Hastings, decorative work, construction, painting, furnishing dwellings, hotels, theatres, $5,000; N. Majone, R. N. Slade, and E. B. Volimer, Hastings.

Sagee Restaurant Corp'n, hotels, inns, caterers, livery stables, $10,000; E. A. Brown, M. Allerman, S. Feilner, 135 Broadway.

A. Romaine, Inc., button machinery for button manufacture, $5,000; H. Davison, N. Shinkunkin, A. Romaine, 492 West 186th St.

The Western Dress Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; H. Shapiro, W. Sachs, S. Mints, 4,219 Twelfth Av., Brooklyn.

George R. Jackson & Co., stocks, bonds, shares, interests, property, $10,000; B. V. Butterfield, G. R. Jackson, T. Kateley, 15 Broad St.

Brietkopf & Hartel, Inc., publish musical, literary works, $10,000; F. C. Stechert, E. and Dr. W. Heincke, 22 West 38th St.

Friedman, Schindler & Co., Inc., fur garments, $10,000; B. Weiss, H. Schindler, J. G. Friedman, 27 West 38th St.

Schenck & Co., Inc., Manhattan, artificial flowers, novelties, millinery, $5,000; J. F. Walter, 3 E. 14th St., Bronx, R. L. Fallon, 180 Main St., New Rochelle.

Tannry Printing Co., Inc., Bronx, printing, binding, publishing, $5,000; H., J. and P. F. Tannenbaum, 1009 Prospect Av., Bronx.

The Blum Trading Co., Inc., jobber, cotton goods, merchandise, $5,000; B. Feder, E. and H. Blum, 92 2d St.

Venezia Bakery, Inc., Rochester, stores, bakeries, $5,000; R. Schiano, C. Chiavarali, J. Farsace, 806 Prospect St., Rochester.

Tenrab Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; R. Dethel, Salmansohn, H. Barnett, 950 Avenue St. John, Bronx.

Ellen Lawton Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; E. Lawton, F. D. Warner, K. Paull, 28 East 39th St.

Universal Press of Syracuse, Inc., Syracuse, printing, publishing, $5,000; E. D. Chapman, H. D. Mestler, H. S. Kenyon, 922 North State St., Syracuse.

Capital increase: Lewis E. Sands, Inc., Albion, $30,000 to $300,000; S. Rupin, Inc., New York, $200,000 to $500,000; F. Lenigan Co., New York, $40,000 to $100,000; the Schlesinger Radium Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000; the William Trimbley Co., Utica, $150,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Maur Contracting Co., Manhattan; the Dempsey Remedy Co., Rochester; Pechter, Inc., Manhattan; Unadilla Water Co., Inc., Unadilla.

Merger: Johnstone-Ortman Co., Inc., with the Varick Printing Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—Charters filed:

Practical Co-operation Farms, Newark, farming, $250,000; V. B. Begrott, Chappaqua; Max Wyner, Nbw York; William P. Hurley, Nutley.

Neptune Pounds Co., Anglesea, conduct pound fisheries, $5,000; Edwin Richman, West Cowinswood; William Richman, Camden, John S. Parker, Wenonah.

Flockhart Ring Casting Co., Newark, manufacture ring castings, $30,000; James Flockhart, D. Sensano, Da Lavand, Newark.

Melrose Chemicals Co., Newark, deal in chemicals, $2,000; John H. Pertig, Montclair; Alexander A. Bergner, Newark; Louis Pivarnich, New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 22.—Charters filed:

National Rubber Co., manufacture rubber, gutta percha, and all products of same, $5,000,000; F. R. Hansell, George H. Martin, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia incorporators.

Defender Tire and Rubber Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in rubber tires, tubes, &c., $2,000,000; incorporators same as above.

Eastern Vermillion Iron Co., operate mining claims containing minerals and ores of all kinds, $1,500,000; Alfred F. Mahon, Charles R. Cole, Marion Luce, Chicago, Ill.

The James Haselip Oil and Gas and Refining Co., drill and bore for oil and natural gas, &c., $1,000,000; K. M. Dougherty, C. Fearon, E. Lynch, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

St. Nicholas Zinc Extension Co., carry on a general contracting business for production of zinc, brass, &c., $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. C. Morty, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Burdick Tire and Rubber Co., manufacture tires and other articles made from rubber, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hearing of motions. II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.: Part IV.—At 9:45 A. M.

Limongee Pennelli, Walter\N. Y. West & Boston Rv Co.
Petitte\NYC RR Co.
Stover\same.
Carpenter\Wright.
Borkhout\Int R T.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Rice\Union Ry Co.(2.)
Nickerson\Brinberg.
Zinsmeister\Union Ry.
Capano\Eggleston.
Walker\Lambisai.
Pechulis\Philo & Rdg Coal & I Co.
Parker\Dezell.
Thill\Moore.
Evanotte\Philo & R Coal & Iron Co.
Gregonis\same.
Kuergusik\Yonkers RR Co.
Quarets\same.
Conditt\NY, NH & H RR Co.
O'Connor\Webber, (2.)
Hilke\Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.

Highest number reached on call, 497.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:

Sarah B Attwater, William Withers.
Thomas L. Denton, Clara M Harriman, Margaret Gleason, Nathan B Bushnell.

Compulsory acct.: Maxmillian Lewinson.

Fryer\same.
Shaw\Solomon, (2.)
Borden\Healy.
Tufilli\Onnah.
Moran\NY Cent RR.
Hynes\same.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Lefkoff\Pittfaky.
Myers\NY Cent RR.
Williams\City of New Rochelle.
Maxson\Bardeen.
Frederickson\Friedman, F.
Newell\Pratt.
Williams\Bauman.
Coleman\Mason & Hanger Co.
Psaillie\Union Ry Co.
Tschantzre\West S. R. RR Co.
Wunder\Herzberger.
Duffy\West St RR.
Pfoh\West Elec RR.
Geoley\same.
Bergin\same.

Accounting:
Margaret Gleason.
Discovery:
Thomas L Denton.
Petition to compel:
William C Baxter.
Administrat's acct's:
Hafbeck Mills.
Ida Fuchs.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

THE FIRM OF NATHAN & TUCKLER, heretofore composed of the undersigned and SAMUEL F. TUCKLER, heretofore doing business at 187 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, has been dissolved.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—W. Russell Osborn and John D. Morgan of New York City were admitted to practice.

231—C. H. Buchanan, plaintiff, v. W. Warley.—Leave granted to file brief as amicus curiae on motion of F. W. Lehmann in that behalf.

142 and 143—Manufacturers Railway Company et al., appellants, v. United States.—Argument continued.

704—First National Bank of Bay City, plaintiff, v. Grant Fellows, Attorney General, &c.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 26: Nos. 764, 124, 82, 168, 170, 171, 176, 178, 179, (and 180,) and 183.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 458, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Call for March 26: Stanger\Cramer, Gleason\Tug Salutation.

Mark Liong\US.
Re Vanoscope Co.
Inventions Corp\Hobbs.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Ferris\Opolinsky.
Kohler\Yacht Solicitor
Nafra\Ocean SS Co.
Dailey\CNY.
US L. & H Co\Starkey\Howe.
Re SS Thessaloniki.
Meccano\Wanamaker.
Lauterstein\Lambert.
Societe\Vitagraph Co. C & D Theatre Corp\Triangle Film Corp.
Hanna\Hunt.
Henderson & Erwin\Delpark, (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—10:30 A. M.

During this week Judge Hazel will hear equity causes, which will be assigned from Judge Augustus N. Hand's calendar as required.

Case on—Proctor & Gamble\Berlin Mills Co\C. Blake Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 2 P. M.—Jury calendar.

Susquehanna Coal Co\Casualty Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 537, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Noetsie\Penn RR.
Brosnan\same.
Rosenfeld\same.
Oetjens\Finnegan-Brown Co.
US\Nine Barrels of Butter.
Lasch\D, L & W RR.
Lamattina\same.
Manzo\Long.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

McWilliams\Tug Atburn.
Booth SS Line\Dalsell
Penn RR\Tug Catherine Moran.
Creighton\L V Transp
Pearce\Tug Coastwise
Tracy\Tug P S Ross.
Ross\P & P R R.
Scully\Tug Vigilant.
N & E River Stbt Co\Tug Transfer 22.
Norwich & NY Prep Co\Tug Wonder.
Moore\Lighter Long Island.
Jones SS Co\Grain Growers' Export Co.
Lavelle\Clothier.
Ross\Motor Boat Hunter.

Buffalo\Motor Boat Wasp.
Broderick\La Violeta Compania.
Hill\Federal.
Seals\same.
Import Sales Co\Delta Bleo Co.
Wells Fargo\Cunea.
US\Shoninger, (2.)
US\One Blue Taffeta Evening Coat.
Midland\US Saturuna.
Vacuum Cleaner Co\Federal Sign System.
Graf\Wemple.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 338, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Motions:

Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp.
At 11 A. M.:
L. H. Viemeister.
At 2 P. M.—Discharges:
Philip Kornstein.
Thomas A. Woolvett.
Albert C Hodge.
Frederick H Schaefer.
Morris Spevack.
Alexander A Brown.
Jacob Berlin.
Solomon Hirsh.
Leopold Ehrlich.
Louis H Viemeister.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

Sauer\Downer No 6.
Taft\SS Robert M Thompson.
Manchester\Paper Makers' Imp Co.
Carroll\Young SS Senator.
Tregarthen et al\Pendleton.

Pamphlis\SS Mamon.
Morse D D & R Co\SS Nefeli.
Ira S Bushey\SS Campania.
At 3:30 P. M.:
Watson\Tug Walter P Pollock.

Robinson\Kisval.
Gates\Wallach-Rastler Co.
Un Square Sav Bank\Fuchs.
Caricata\Caricata.
Brooks\Biopham, (2.)
Imbriocela\Imbriocela.
Tummillio\Henckels & Willenbrock Co.
Alexander\Travis.
Herman\Herman\US Mfg Export Co.
Neudorf\Furgatch.
Mooney\Meeshen.
Millinery Exch\Villineuve & Loeb.
Formanski\Leh Val Coal Co.
Karl\Karl.
Fischer\Doraldina.
Peri\Peri.
Steinberg\Wilson.
Young\Mayper, (2.)
Same\Excelsior Alum Co.
Cohen\Cohen.
Rothmann\Schieda.
Re Brokaw\Brown.
Dick\Dick.
Re Kohl Sanitik Co, Inc.
CNY\Smith.
Wahrhaftig\New Gelsha Waist House.
Re Grunsfelder.
Schnitzer\Schnitzer.
Roosevelt\Scovel.
Same\Fabricitti.
Piper\Stand Knitting.
Sanford\Sanford.
Horowitz Bros & Margareten\Horowitz.
Re Denver Realty Co.
Re Deutsch.
Klotz\Am Melody Co.
Carpenter\Columbia Heights Realty Co.
Lemay\Tripler.
Sachs\Sachs.
Klobold\Davis.
Smith\Merchants Realization Co.
Re Baden Co\Foreign

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A deal involving four important parcels, the largest of which included the Sonoma apartment house, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, formed the active feature in the realty market dealing yesterday. The entire transaction involved properties aggregating in value about $1,100,000.

The purchaser of the Sonoma apartment, an eleven-story building on plot 75 by 120, was Clarence Payne, the California investor who has figured in other large deals. It was bought from the Eighty-ninth Street Construction Company, Jacob Axelrod President, who acquired it in a deal with the Schwarzwalder Estate last November. In part payment Mr. Axelrod took the following three parcels: The ten-story office building at 3 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92; the six-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 106th Street, 47.10 by 100, and a plot in the Bronx on the west side of Third Avenue, near 170th Street, 80 by 125.

N. A. Berwin & Co and Robert C. Knapp were the brokers in the transaction.

West Side Apartment Deal.

The six-story apartment house known as the Criterion Arms, at 526 West 111th Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, has been purchased by the G. & E. Realty Company, which has purchased several upper west side apartments within the last few months. The Criterion Arms covers a plot 108.9 front by 100. It was purchased from the Hurtra Realty Company, which acquired it last month. In part payment the buyers gave the residence at 51 East Sixteenth Street, 20 by 92. E. Francis Hillenbrand was the broker in the deal.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Frank E. Rafel sold to a client of George N. Bruno & Co. 331 Pleasant Avenue, a four-story private dwelling.

Slawson & Hobbs sold for Mrs. Ella Mix Ransom, to a client for occupancy, 6 West Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story high-stoop dwelling on a lot 15.8 by 65 by 100.8.

Investors Buying Flats.

McDowell & McMahon sold to Diedrich W. Rhode, for the Lawyers Mortgage Company, the southeast corner of 118th Street and Seventh Avenue, a five-story apartment with stores on a plot 40.10 by 100. The same brokers only recently sold 1947 Seventh Avenue for Josian DeWitt.

John J. Hoeckh, Inc., sold for Miss Wilhelmena E. May 459 West Forty-sixth Street, a four-story tenement with stores, to a client for investment.

Aaron H. Schwarz sold to Jacob Weil 45 West 114th Street, near Lenox Avenue, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100.11.

The Madison Investing Company, Joseph Gans, D. L. Gans, and Abraham Davis, have purchased for investment 365 and 367 East Eighth Street, two four-story brick flats on a plot 50 by 93.11, from the Nassau Beekman Investing Company.

Thalia Theatre Leased to Opera Company.

Jacob Finkelstein & Son has leased for the estate of William Kramer the Thalia Theatre, 46-48 Bowery, running through to 19-20 Elizabeth Street, to an opera company for a term of five years. The lessee will make extensive interior and exterior alterations to the premises.

Bronx Sales.

Richard Dickson and J. G. Breunich sold for Thomas C. Stephens the two four-story apartment dwellings 1,163 and 1,165 Washington Avenue to a client for investment.

Joseph A. Wasserman sold the lot, 25 by 100, north side of 233d Street, twenty-five feet west of Amundson Avenue, to Theresa Tengstrom.

The Arville Realty and Amusement Company sold to Caesar E. Schroeder 72 East 177th Street, a private dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100.

Brooklyn.

E. C. Hucile sold to A. Mayer a plot, 100 by 266 feet, on the northwest corner of Cypress Avenue and Centre Street, Ridgewood.

The Westwood Realty Company sold to a client for occupancy for Elijah G. Cocks 43 Sterling Street, a one-family dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.

Long Island.

William W. Hodkinson, President of the Triangle Distributing Company of Manhattan, has purchased Mrs. Emma G. Gray's place on Reid Avenue, Port Washington. The house occupies a plot 150 by 122.

H. R. Williams & Son sold the Kaiser Realty Company's property on St. Ann's Avenue, Richmond Hill, to Joseph A. Bill of Brooklyn, who will occupy the same after making some extensive improvements. The property consists of a modern dwelling, with garage.

Fox & Fox, in conjunction with Harry Wechsler, sold the three-story building 4,205 Jerome Avenue, (formerly Broadway,) fifty feet east of Fourth Avenue, Ozone Park, Queens, L. I., on a lot 25 by 100, for Leonard Ruoff, Jr., former Queens Town Clerk, to Albert Friedman for investment.

$136,000 for Long Island City Flats.

Plans were filed in the Borough of Queens yesterday for ten three-story stores and dwellings to cost $64,000 to be erected on Grand Street, Long Island City, beginning at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue, by the Sternberg Construction Company; for five similar buildings at a cost of $40,000 to be erected by the Broadway-Astoria Company, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Third Avenue, and by the same company, on Grand Avenue, near Second Avenue, four similar buildings to cost $32,000.

Arthur Lehman Buys $175,000 Westchester Estate.

Arthur Lehman of Lehman Brothers purchased from William Hull Wickham a tract of 150 acres on Hartsdale Road, White Plains, Westchester County, being one of the largest unimproved tracts in that section.

The property adjoins the George B. Thurnauer estate, and is near the estates of Felix and Paul Warburg, Charles W. Leavitt, the Century Club, &c.

The purchaser plans improving the property as a country estate. It was held at $175,000. Kenneth Ives & Co. negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

Atwell & Guess sold for the Pierpoint estate three store buildings, occupying a plot 50 by 100, at the corner of Third Street and Fourth Avenue, to James Cavanaugh. The property was held at $18,000.

Thomas J. Harvey sold to C. W. Pancoast 30 Sedgewick Avenue, Lincoln Park, Yonkers, a two-story cottage, occupying a plot 33 by 100. Thomas S. Burke was the broker.

Champion Lightweight Pugilist Buys New Jersey Estate.

The George E. Duncan estate, comprising about 162 acres, on Long Hill, near Summit, N. J., has been purchased by Freddie Welsh, the champion lightweight pugilist. Allabough & Son negotiated the sale.

New Jersey.

Peninsular House at Sea Bright, N. J., has purchased a part of the old Octagon Hotel property. Another annex of seventy-five rooms, each with a bath, is being constructed to be ready for occupancy June 15. A casino and a boardwalk across the entire ocean front of the property will be built, and a bathing beach has been reclaimed by the extensive erection of jetties, stone cribbings and bulkheads.

J. L. Feibleman & Co. sold a tract of land on North Summit Avenue and Main Street, Chatham, N. J., to Gilbert C. Brown. The tract is fully improved and ready for development, and it is the intention of the buyer to erect a number of bungalows.

To Foreclose $200,000 Mortgage on 149 to 153 Wooster Street.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court to foreclose a mortgage of $200,000 on the property at 149 to 153 Wooster Street, a mercantile building, executed on Feb. 18, 1901, by Harriet Strong and others.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman leased for August Heckshar a store in the building on the site of the Whitney residence at the southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue to Raimondo Ruiz.

Herbert Hecht & Co. leased for twenty-one years for Edward N. Dickerson the two four-story houses at 62 and 64 East Thirty-fourth Street, 43.8 by 98.9, which adjoin the Vanderbilt Hotel. The aggregate rent will exceed $250,000. The lessee will use the premises for the sale of ladies' ready-to-wear apparel.

Manning & Trunk leased for William DeB Parsons the store at 24 East Forty-second Street to the Indestructo Company.

Henry Hof leased for Gustave S. Boehm the store and basement at 55 East Fifty-ninth Street to Miss Rose Murray for a term of years, also to M. R. Giusti the store and basement at 336 East Thirty-third Street.

William J. Roome & Co., Inc., have sublet the store at 48 West Twenty-sixth Street for William Platky to H. Weisser's Sons, silk merchants.

Rice & Hill leased for the Broadway-John Street Corporation, Elias A. Cohen President, for a long term of years, the store at 152 Fulton Street to M. Steinschneider, for many years located at 27 Maiden Lane, at a rental approximating $25,000.

The Duross Company leased for Alexander Hoffman 149 Water Street, a five-story building, to Bishop Sons & Co. for a term of years.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd leased the building at 66-70 Vestry Street to Miller's Auto Express, also the building at 125 Broad Street to Bie & Schlott Co., Inc.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased, in conjunction with William H. Whiting & Co., the building at 379 Pearl Street to Hanover Supply Company.

George N. Bruno & Co. leased for Stephen H. Jackson for a term of years the building at 403 Canal Street.

Realty Notes.

The Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association will hold its annual dinner Saturday evening at the Hotel Astor.

The Westchester County Realty Board will hold its first dinner Saturday evening at the Gedney Farm Hotel at White Plains.

The Trustees' auction sale scheduled for today at the Brooklyn Exchange Salesroom by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, of the property at 185 and 187 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, has been postponed until Monday, March 26, at 12 o'clock.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company negotiated a first mortgage loan of $98,500, at 5 per cent. for three years, on the property known as "Morris Arms," northwest corner of Morris Avenue and 179th Street, a six-story elevator apartment house on plot 100 by 100, for the August Jacob Construction Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Lispenard St, 14 and 16, s s, 125 ft e of West Broadway, 50.2x94.4, six-story lofts and stores; Metropolitan Trust Co. against Isabella Glass et al.; Carter, L. & M., attorneys; due, $67,364.40; taxes, &c., $2,795.92; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

Sullivan St, s e corner of Watts St, 18.5x irregular; six-story tenement and stores; adjourned to April 17.

112th St, 261 West, n s, 131.5 ft e of 5th Av, 31.3x100.11, five-story flat; H. S. Bowron and another against Marie Kahrs et al.; Schenck & Lyon, attorneys; due, $29,522.06; taxes, &c., $800; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

128th St, 64 West, s s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story apartment house; Samuel Heyman et al., executors, against F. D. Onofrio, Inc., et al.; Max Stern, attorney; due, $45,501.72; taxes, &c., $125; to the plaintiff for $42,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Vermilyea Av, s s, 200 ft w of Emerson St, 50x150, vacant; R. J. O'Donovan and another against Hannah O'Donovan et al.; E. N. Young, attorney; partition; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Stanton St, 161, s s, 125 ft e of Suffolk St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to March 30.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 2,503, w s, 150.6 ft n of 186th St, 25x100, frame buildings; adjourned to March 29.

By Henry Brady.

149th St, 661 and 663 East, n s, 90.1 ft w of Trinity Av, 24.6x105 to Terrace Place x49.6x irregular, two two-story frame buildings; City of New York against Thomas Duggan et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $7,682.78; taxes, &c., $913.66; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

By James J. Donovan.

163d St, 453 East, n s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 25x100.6; Marie Helderman, exrx., against Adam Kautzmann et al.; O. E. Davis, attorney; due, $8,468.19; taxes, &c., $540.99; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Amundsen Av, n w corner Strang Av, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21x40; Erick Bergman, 1,074 Longfellow Av, owner; Carl P. Johnson, 30 East 42d St., architect; cost, $4,500.

Bell Av, w s, 450 ft n of Strang Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19x28; Jacob Peiper, 658 East 228th St, owner; Carl P. Jackson, 30 East 42d St., architect; cost, $3,600.

Chatterton Av, s s, 289.4 ft w of Olmstead Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 21x39; Charles Schmitt, 269 East 234th St., owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

Lenox Av, s e corner of 145th St, for a one-story garage, 19x20; C. C. Glasser, 187 Edgecombe Av, owner. Glasser & Co., 70 Manhattan St, architects; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

92d St, 314 West, to a five-story dwelling; J. S. Phillips, 240 5th Av, owner; A. H. Taylor, 136 West 56th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Broadway, 108 to 124, to a thirty-six-story office building; Equitable Office Building Corporation, premises, owner; A. F. Gilbert, 90 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $100,000.

5th Av, 2,108 to 2,116, to five five-story dwellings; V. Astor, 23 West 26th St, owner; Alfred L. Kehoe & Co., 1 Beekman St, architects; cost, $12,500.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,451 and 1,453; Stone St, 34; Broadway, 1,934; 5th Av, 123; Greenwich St, 33 and 35; Whitehall St, 47; Front St, 2; 68th St, 151 West; March 20; Kate and Edith A. Vingert to Jennie E. and Rose R. Archer, due April 8, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Hy. T. Randall, 149 Broadway. $2,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 169th St, 176.7 to s s of 170th St x100, March 21; 160th Street Realty Corporation to Alex. Walker, 414 Riverside Drive, due March 1, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $315,000; attorneys, Babbage & Sanders, 111 Broadway.....$15,000

HENRY ST, s e corner of Jefferson St, 23.10x75, March 22; Wolf Nadler to Sara Silver, 608 West 113th St, installments, $250 month, 6 p. c., prior mtg $47,500; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,500

LENOX AV, w s, 46.10 ft n of 130th St, 25.8x80, March 22; E. Egbert Farnum, John E. Waterman, and Edmund Husbands to Josephine V. Lincoln, 405 Lenox Av, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

SEAMAN AV, s e corner of Hawthorne St, 125x100, building loan, March 21; Trim Realty Co. to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 1 year, 6 p. c., with agreement for 5 years' extension from date of completion at 5 p. c.....$90,000

12D AV, e s, 24.9 ft n of 27th St, 24.8x100, Feb. 1; George W. and Louis Gates to Elmer C. Gates, 1,220 3d Av, due and interest as per bond; address, 891 East 149th St.....$2,000

7TH ST, 172 and 174 East, s s, 120.8 ft w of Avenue B, 27.10x90.10, March 22; Caroline M. Krone to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$3,000

122D ST, 60 East, s s, 201 ft w of Park Av, 21x100.11, March 21; James E. O'Donnell to Hannah Rosenberg, 54 Fort Washington Av; 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $9,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

SAME PROPERTY, March 21; same to Kenyon Fortescue, 118 West 72d St, trustee, due April 1, 1920; attorney, same....$9,000

127TH ST, n s, 158.9 ft w of Park Av, 16.9x99.11, March 14; Henry T. Draper to John Cornwell, Jr., 69 East 127th St, 1 year.....$1,000

144TH ST, 240 West, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 24.9x99.11, March 21; Frank Nusbaum to Abr. Samuel, 2,417 Comaga Av, Far Rockaway, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Otto A. Samuel, 217 Broadway..$2,300

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, 2,750, e s, 156.7x100; Hy Behrens to Anna M. Jones, 421 East 157th St, prior mtg $36,500, March 21, 7 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,500

FORD ST, s s, 150 ft w of Webster Av, 25x109.6; Karolina Doorak to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, March 21, due as per bond; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$150

MORRIS AV, e s, 203.4 ft n of 174th St, 25x85; Simpson Construction Co. to Duane S. Everson, 131 West 71st St, March 21, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,100

163D ST, n w corner of Simpson St, 100.7x223.7 to Fox St x100.4x225.8; Malex Realty Corporation to American Real Estate Co., 141 Broadway, March 15, due Dec. 15, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, D. M. Buckley, 141 Broadway.....$42,000

163D ST, n w corner of Simpson St, 100.7x223.7 to Fox St x100.6x226.8; Normar Real Estate Corporation to Jacob Rosenthal, 340 West 86th St, prior mtg $21,000, March 19, due Aug. 10, 1917, interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 174, store, second floor; D. A. Cushman Realty Corporation to William Barthman, 174 Broadway, 10 years, with extension lease, dated March 20, 1917, from Nov. 1, 1919, at $15,800; address, 174 Broadway.....$15,000

CENTRE ST, 215, 5-story building, all, Mary E. Hastings et al. to Fanny Arenstein, 200 West St, Brooklyn, 6 years from April 1, 1917, March 10; attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway.....$1,800

EAST BROADWAY, 200, store; Esther Newmark to Herman Schildkrant, 253 Madison St, 6 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, George H. Ittleman, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.....$360 to $1,200

LEXINGTON AV, 1,025, all; Frieda Hart to Samuel Klatzky, 60 2d Av, 3 years from April 1, 1917; attorney, Jacob L. Berman, 340 Broadway.....$13,100

MAIDEN LANE, 1, store; D. A. Cushman Realty Corporation to William Barthman, 174 Broadway, et al., 4½ years from May 1, 1915, with extension, lease dated March 20, 1917, for 10 years from Nov. 1, 1919, at $4,500; address, 174 Broadway....$4,200

NASSAU ST, 61, part store floor, as now occupied by A. Harris; Broadway-John Street Corporation to George Canelos and Louis Bonderow, 512 West 180th St, 11 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, George Canelos, 131 Nassau St.....$6,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,600, n e corner of 190th St, store No. 1 and basement; Stephen J. Egan to Jacob Scheinblum, 575 West 191st St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, A. S. Wasserman, 629 West 179th St.....$1,600

WATER ST, 449-51, all; James S. and Daniel L. Reardon to Samuel Joseph and Simon Miller, firm of Joseph & Miller, 449 Water St, 5 years from March 1, 1917, 5-year rental; attorney, Lazarus Joseph, 261 Broadway.....$1,000

3D AV, 313, all; Hy. R. Mork to William A. P. Alt, on the premises, 10 years from May 1, 1916.....$1,020

11TH ST, 418 East, east store and upper floor in rear building; Francesco Genovese to Fred Colletti, 200 East 94th St, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1917; attorneys, Fitch & Grant, 32 Nassau St.....$600

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 53 ft s of 181st St, 99x102x94x76, all; William C. Bergen to David Puretz, 254 East 137th St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, M. Blau, 154 Nassau St.....$3,600

HOME ST, 921, all; H. & D. Co., Inc., to Harris Crausman, 1,300 Hoe Av, 3 years from April 1, 1917; attorney, H. Crausman, 1,302 Hoe Av.....$5,900

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CLINTON ST, w s, 83.5 ft n of Grand St, 50x50; Katherine L. Meuser against Charles L. Singer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. J. Farrell.

MADISON AV, w s, 76.8 ft s of 78th St, 25.6x85; McDermott & Hanigan against Ritz Realty Corporation et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Katz & Sommerich.

WOOSTER ST, 149 to 153; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Harriet Strong et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Butcher, Tenner & Foster.

8TH ST, n s, 239.1 ft e of Avenue B, 41.2x69.10, two actions; Lambert Suydam, executor, against Sarah McCauley et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, W. R. Adams.

81ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 50x98.9; John A. Fincke against Life Publishing Co. et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Fisher & Deimel.

88TH ST, 246 to 250 West; Flora E. Solomon et al. against Expert Mortgage Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Gettner, Silmon & Asher.

95TH ST, n s, 284 ft w of 9th Av, 16x100.8; Angelica L. Morgan against People of the State of New York et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Appleton, Perrin & Hoyt.

117TH ST, 169 East; Harlem Savings Bank against Louis Lese et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. S. Clinch.

Bronx.

BLONDELL AV, s e corner of Eastchester Road, 18.3x105.8; also Blondell Av, e s, 43.3 ft s of Eastchester Road, 51.2x104.2; Vincent M. Antonelli against Joseph Carroll et al. action to enforce lien of judgment; attorneys, Palmer & Serles.

BROOK AV, 1,524; Mark Lurie against Elsa E. Schmitt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

BRYANT AV, 1,001; also, 995 Aldus St; Evans Bros., Inc., against M. J. B. Construction Co. et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, I. Wiklind.

DALY AV, e s, 137.1 ft s of 180th St, 36.3x180; Christine M. Hinrichs against Seddon Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. A. Steinmuller.

GLEBE AV, e s, 100 ft s w of St. Peter's Av, 37x100; Mary A. O'Neill against Minnie Zimmerman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. B. Moss.

LOT No. 27, Block 4,474, Section 16 on tax map; Lena Ritter against Albert T. Owen as executor, et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, J. Gans.

LOTS NOS. 45 to 48, Block 4,606, Section 16 on tax map; Leo Ritter et al, against Anna A. Owen et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorneys, Gans, Davis & O'Neill.

PELHAM AV, s s, 25 ft e of Lorillard St, 31x102; Harlem Savings Bank against Adelaide S. Connelly et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. S. Clinch.

1601H ST, s w corner of Park Av, 34.9x134.8; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. against John V. Miller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 150 to 154, and Broome St, 344 and 346; Thomas A. Crockett against Kenneth McNeil Wylie, owner and contractor. $950

8TH AV, 938; Berger Manufacturing Co. against C. H. Lelbeck, lessee and contractor.....$46

88TH ST, 24 East; Morris Levin & Sons against Mary R. Sheldon, owner; Fred Polack, contractor.....$80

97TH ST, 38 West; Joseph Fried against Elizabeth L. Goodnow and Isabella L. Bigelow, owners; Maxim Construction Co., Inc., contractor.....$104

72D ST, 124 and 126 West; Milton Schmaler & Co. against G. B. Beaumont Co., owner and contractor.....$2,467

121ST ST, 234 and 236 West; Henry Mach against John Doe, owner; David Miller, lessee; Baron & Steinberg, contractor...$67

Bronx.

LINCOLN AV, 165; Paul Gussow against Day-McDonald Co., Inc., owners; Day-McDonald Co., Inc., and Patrick Kissane, contractor.....$4,150

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,056; Jonas Kahn against John H. Henshaw et al, Oct. 16, 1916..$235

49TH ST, 48 West; Louis Asch against Columbia College et al, Jan. 17, 1917.....$366

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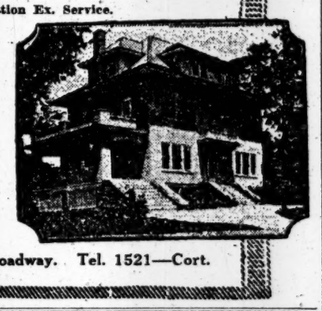

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236-Acre Farm; good house, lately remodeled, has large living room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, large attic, etc. New, up-to-date barn—6 cow stalls, 6 horse stalls, and 1 box stall. The Miami River flows through property; ponds and waterfall; 2 miles road frontage. House at junction of 3 roads leading to Greenwich, Bedford and White Plains.

$400 per acre; would divide or rent.
Owner, JOHN H. TROY, New Rochelle, N. Y.

DARWOOD

On the hilltops, overlooking the Union Station, at Columbus Avenue, Mount Vernon. No finer location within ¼ hour of 42nd Street. Transportation facilities unsurpassed. Plots can be bought at such terms and prices that we hesitate to print them. The whole neighborhood is restricted. Property opposite the $500,000 Bailey property.

COOLEY REALTY CO.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. 'Phone 3400-01.

Cozy, Comfortable Bungalow,

built by owner, whose business has taken him to Baltimore. House year old, large living room and open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen, four bedrooms and bath. Best restricted section of Mount Vernon. Price $10,500; mortgage $7,500. Five minutes to New Haven and Boston stations.

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On the water, Attractive House, 14 rooms, 3 baths, 3 acres; garage.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN
20 Nassau St., 41 E. 41st St., or Rye, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

Just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom; extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot-water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500—worth $5,000; $850 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

BEAUTIFUL ALL-YEAR HOME

Within 5 minutes of unequalled ocean Beach, with surf or still water bathing, fishing, boating, tennis, etc.

8 Rooms, Bath, beautifully finished throughout. Large living room, English fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen on first floor; 2nd floor, 3 master's bedrooms, tiled bathroom, sleeping porch enclosed in glass; 3rd floor, maids' rooms, toilet and running water. Price $7,500, reasonable terms. H. SIMPSON, Room 509, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. Phone Greeley 2741.

CHICKEN FARM

with 5-room house and outbuildings; chicken houses; fine soil, suitable for poultry and pigeon raising and truck farming; beautiful grove of trees; house contains water range, tubs, full size cellar, porch, &c.; ideal location; near station and trolley to town, where there is a large demand for all products; about an hour out, in a pretty north shore town; $15 a month and small amount down from an interested, responsible party. B. Benson, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

AMONG THE HILLS

Overlooking the Bay and Sound.

New tile house, 5 master bedrooms, 3 maids rooms, 3 baths; beautifully furnished; adjoining golf course. Rent, $2,000.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
1 West 34th St. Tel. 2295 Greeley.

SEASHORE HOME

Amityville, on Great South Bay.
Six-room Cottage, Ready for Occupancy.
Large Plot with Direct Waterfront.
Price $3,300—Liberal Terms.
KOSTER-CORNEHLSEN CO., 367 Fulton St., B'klyn

3-ACRE FARM, $3,000

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Near Trolley.
Eight-room house with improvements. Fruit and shade trees. Bargain.
Koster-Cornehlsen Co., 367 Fulton St., Bkn.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Apple and cherry orchard, 80 acres, 18 years old, 8,000 trees, located at railway station; frost-proof storage warehouse on track, capacity 40 cars; in Bitter Root Valley, Montana; buildings, equipment and live stock worth $20,000; price for entire plant, including stock and equipment, $60,000; mortgage $23,500. For sale or exchange. S. J. BISCHOFF, Missoula, Mont.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

HILDONA COURT

341 West 45th St. JUST OFF BROADWAY.

Now renting, new elevator building. Housekeeping, furnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, with shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes, choicest furniture, highest references indispensable; $50 up, monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

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WANTED,

$25,000 first mortgage on half interest in 50-foot business building, Barclay St., now leased at $13,000 per year and appraised for $95,000; principals only. Room 802, 505 5th Av.

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Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Lessees—Enormous, steadily increasing income; owner retiring, will lease very large, magnificent property; choicest location; wonderful profits for lessees. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house, bath, heat, and all improvements; electricity, gas, &c.; large plot, good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. Hunter, Box 275 Times Downtown.

$200 cash, $5 monthly, buys 5-room cottage, 27 minutes to city, near station, trolley to N. Y. within ¼ block; plot suitable chicken, vegetable raising; $1,475, good title. Call, write. Rossel, 362 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Charming restricted bungalow sites; private beach; boating, fishing; convenient; title guaranteed. Great Kills Beach, 21 Park Row, Cortland 4205.

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Offices For Rent
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ParkRowBuilding
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Service and equipment second to none.

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47 Dollars Monthly

with a small payment down, buys this Dutch Colonial house in northern New Jersey club colony, fourteen miles out.

Six rooms, tile bath, open fireplace, modern gas kitchen, steam heat; ½ block from Club House and eighteen-hole golf course. For particulars write CONTRACTOR, P. O. Box 1667, N. Y. City.

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An Ideal, All-the-year Place of Residence in the Dry, Clear Air of the Watchung Mountains.
VILLA PLOTS IN A NATURAL PARK
Affording a Panorama of Mountains, Valley and Plain, with New York City and Harbor in the Distance.

For information apply to any Summit Broker, or to

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New York Office, 60 Wall Street.

Handsomely illustrated prospectus sent on request.

AN OPPORTUNITY

TO OWN YOUR HOME

An unusual chance to build your own house from your plans and to your liking; I will sell you the ground and I will build you a house, or you can do it yourself; no obligation to use my plans or my builder; for house and lot costing $7,000 you pay $1,000 and I furnish the balance, you paying me monthly in lieu of rent after house is finished; location Cranford, most beautiful suburban spot in New Jersey, 40 minutes from New York; 20 trains daily; all city conveniences; no agents. Address Executor, Room 1,822, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York City.

JERSEY COAST SUMMER HOMES

ELBERON, DEAL, ALLENHURST, ASBURY PARK, AYON, BELMAR, SPRING LAKE BEACH

JOHN D. MINER,

Spring Lake Beach, New Jersey.
New York Office, 165 Broadway.

AN OPPORTUNITY!

Owing to removal to California must sell first-class good-paying hotel at New Jersey's finest Summer resort. Accommodates 150; entirely equipped; ready to run. Has finest patronage and best reputation as moneymaker; easy commuting distance from New York. Splendid chance for a live wire, no others need apply. No agents; exclusive agency. X 217 Times Annex.

An Opportunity Seldom Offered

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A 16-room house, large and roomy; all city conveniences; running water, electric light, sewer to tidewater; large grounds, trees and shrubs; beautifully situated, Cranford, N. J., 40 minutes from New York; 20 trains daily; can be bought on your own terms; it will pay parties meaning business to investigate; others not wanted. Address GURNEY, 7 Pine St., New York City.

EIGHT ROOMS AND BATH.

Exceptional home at a very exceptionally low price. Plot 100 ft. square, large garage, beautiful location, every improvement, screens, storm sash, shades. 30 minutes to New York, trolley or train. Permanent mortgage. Small cash payment, balance like rent. T. E. Fielder, 465 West 157th St., New York City.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

For Sale—A 12-room house with all improvements; electricity, gas, hardwood floors, three baths; laundry in cellar; lot 80x450, with garage, tennis court, gar

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East side.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; 1 block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

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MADISON AV., 602, (near 57th.)—Elegant studio apartment; bedroom, bath. Plaza 7818.

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47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix Po[illegible].)—Desirable suites, two rooms and [illegible], attractive rates; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant apartment for gentleman; steam heat, electric light; shower bath.

69TH, 19 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Apartment, one room, bath, furnished as living room; day bed; high-class building; 11th floor; front facing south; ideal for bachelor; restaurant in building; $65.

73D ST., 128 WEST, Motel Nobleton.—Sublet three rooms and bath, exquisitely furnished; full hotel service; meals reasonable and optional; very exceptional in sunshine, light, location, and value; $185 monthly.

79TH, 157 WEST.—Desirable apartment to sublet, unfurnished, 7 rooms, 2 baths, southern exposure; possession April 1; can be seen any time. Telephone 8723 Schuyler.

118TH, 621 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, comprising entire second floor of private residence; may be had single or en suite; breakfast served if desired.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 106.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 Cathedral Parkway, at Morningside Dr. HOTEL CONVENIENCES. APARTMENT RATES. THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 8th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; expert bus stops at door; references essential. 'Phone 613 Academy.

BEAUTIFUL PARLOR FLOOR to sublet; 2 doors from Carnegie Hall, 150 West 57th St.

150TH, B'WAY, 4 ROOMS, $80. Exclusive mahogany, April, October. L 61 Times.

HAMILTON PLACE, 61.—137th St. Broadway subway; seven rooms, completely furnished; piano, linen, silver. Apt. 4.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 80 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HAVEN AV., 322, (180th, Riverside.)—Sublet, four-room front; grand piano, shower; every possible need; real home; possession Saturday. Canaday. Telephone St. Nicholas 9144.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

PERSONALLY inspected, high-class furnished apartments, any size, to lease. Exclusive Realty, (Specialists,) 176 West 72d, Columbus 848.

SPECIALIST in exclusive furnished apartments; many offerings now at reduced Summer rates. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 72d St. Columbus 3976.

THE JOSEPH HOTEL, 205 WEST 101ST, 3 doors from Broadway; strictly high class, newly furnished; 5, 6, 7, 8, large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all-night elevator, telephone, and maid service; $25 to $45 weekly; $90 to $150 monthly. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

THORNDYKE APTS., 208 WEST 56TH. Two rooms, bath; maid service; low rates.

WEST END, 740.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms; wonderful kitchen; immense closets; linen, silver; piano; southern exposure; 5th floor.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

New Jersey.

WILL SHARE high-class eight-room furnished apartment, overlooking Lincoln Park; eight minutes Tube and trains. X 234 Times Annex.

Unfurnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 469, (Near 32d St.)—Two-room and bath apartment, $40; new building; electricity, maid service; central location; good neighborhood. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 10 East 33d St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

65TH, 159 EAST.—Back parlor, suitable for two gentlemen; hot and cold running water.

170TH, 302 EAST.—Two five-room apartments, rent $32 to $35. Phone 9813 Melrose.

1,200 MADISON AV., (cor. 88th St.)—To sublease, unfurnished elevator apartment 4 rooms and bath and two toilets; newly renovated; moderate rent. Apply Superintendent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

72D, WEST.—Two sunny rooms, large tile bath, sleeping porch; also separate medium room, gentleman. Columbus 1242.

73D, 200 WEST.—Table boarders solicited; kind you like; never tire of breakfasts and dinners; $5 week; including lunches, $6 week; parlor dining room; separate tables; refined surroundings; central location.

81ST, 219 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—For rent, high-class corner apartment, twelfth floor, seven rooms, three baths, with extra maid's room; open for inspection. Gaige.

84TH ST., 17 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms; electric light; 5th floor; $50.

CONVENT AV., 270, (Corner 141st St.)—Five rooms and bath, $900 to $1,020; now ready for occupancy.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY,
at 116 Riverside Drive, south corner of 84th St.: 10 and 11 rooms and 8 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

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APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

2 TO 4 ROOM kitchenette apartment wanted; must be high-class and modern; 42d to 72d. Dunn, 90 Times.

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AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.—If you are contemplating purchasing a high-grade machine, get in touch with me at once, as I can save you from $900 to $965. Address Expert Manager, A 140 Times.

BECKER-HENDRICKS, 1,777 BROADWAY. Phone Columbus 6033. If you are looking for a high-class car consult us.
1916 Locomobile, 6-38, 7-pass. touring.
1916 Fiat, "55," 4-pass. Sport model.
1916 Packard, 1-35, twin-6 landaulet.
1916 White brougham limousine.
1916 Stutz roadster.
1916 Hudson super-six cabriolet.
1915 Locomobile, 6-48, 7-passenger.
1915 Peugeot, 14-32, 4-pass. touring.

BUICK.—Late 1916 6 cylinder Buick cabriolet; run 3,300 miles; new tires; excellent condition; accept $775 cash. Can be examined 9 East 52d St., Atlas Garage. For further information write Mr. Hornemann, 28 East 52d St.

BUICK, 1916, six; cost $1,450; is in excellent shape; will sell for $850. Studebaker Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 56th St. Phone Circle 1400.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX ROADSTER, NEW.
PEERLESS 1916-32 ROADSTER, Imported.
KISSEL 1917 ALL-YEAR CAR.
LOCOMOBILE, SPECIAL SPORT BODY.
SCRIPPS 1916 "8," SPECIAL SPORT BODY.
BURELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
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STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916-1917 ROADSTER.
BIANCHI RACEABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER AND JACOD,
1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC convertible victoria, 1917, low mileage; extras. Room 1223, Hotel Bretton Hall.

COLE 8-CYL. TOURING,
LIKE NEW, $1,000.
In exceptional condition mechanically and paint without a scratch; if you are in the market for a practically new car and desire to save $800 you should give this car your inspection immediately; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; mechanical inspection invited. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

FIAT SEDAN—1915.
Foreign 25-35; condition like new; latest style body. Inquire Bradley, Columbus 6934.

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LOCOMOBILE, 1917, "38," 7-passenger touring; practically brand new. Becker, 1,777 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE ROADSTER, 6-48; run only 9,000 miles; Westinghouse air springs; oversized tires, 37x5½, and two spares; price $1,500. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of N. J., 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

MARMON, 1914 model, 41, five-passenger, sedan; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1916 model, 41, seven-passenger, limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915 model, 41, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MINERVA-KNIGHT, limousine; Westinghouse air springs; wire wheels; in very fine shape; price $1,400. Studebaker Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 56th St. Phone Circle 1400.

OVERLAND, 1916, seven-passenger touring car, seating seven comfortably; Packard 3-38 phaeton, in excellent condition; 1916 Overland roadster; 1916 Studebaker touring car, seating seven; 1916 Overland, five-passenger touring car; 1915 Paige touring car; prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

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PAIGE, 1916, seven-passenger; overhauled and repainted, just like new; a bargain. J. Taylor, 154 West 124th St.

PAIGE, 1916, seven-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1912, 36, seven-passenger, limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

RENAULT 1912, beautiful car, for sale or rent season. Latour, 32 West 58th.

STUDEBAKER, SIMPLEX "38."
Streamline 4-passenger convertible body; excellent condition; $1,350. Inquire Bradley, Columbus 6933.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, light, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder touring automobile; A1 condition throughout, guaranteed, $775. 150 West 55th.

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WILLYS KNIGHT, 1916, touring, a car that improves with use; 1916 Willys Knight blue ribbon limousine, seating seven; 1916 Overland landau brougham; Mercer special racebout; 1915 Stearns Knight touring car, with wire wheels; now is the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

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Mostly rebuilt and equipped with new Exide Hy Capacity Batteries, guaranteed for two years. All repainted. These cars are rare bargains.

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Telephone or write for Demonstration.

BAKER R & L NEW YORK CORPORATION
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THE ELECTRIC GARAGE
at 62nd St., facing Central Park West, assumes all the care of your car, storing, oiling, charging, washing and polishing — ALL FOR $40 PER MONTH

For $1.50 weekly your Electric will be left at your door and called for daily

BARGAINS. USED CARS. BARGAINS.
'15 Cadillac 8 cyl. Touring.
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'15 Dodge Touring.
'15 Westcott Touring.
'14 Cadillac Limousine.
'16 Olds Touring.
'16 Oakland Runabout.
These cars must be closed out at once, and no reasonable cash offer will be refused.
BROADWAY USED CAR CO., Inc., 1,930 Broadway.

TOURING cars, runabouts and commercial cars taken in trade; one look will convince you of the absolute bargains we offer. Broad Auto Co., Inc., 985 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

GARAGE for lease, best garage site in New York City; will hold 150 cars; owner will remodel for responsible tenant; act quickly. Miss Lewis, 500 5th Av.

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TRUCKS FOR SALE TRUCKS
PIERCE ARROW Dumper; SAURER, 1913 model, grocery body; MACKS, 1 to 5 ton, 1914; KELLY-SPRINGFIELD, 1916, 2½ ton; all at surprisingly low prices.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP., 136 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle 190-191.

Automobiles Wanted.

HUPMOBILE roadster wanted, 1916 model, in good condition; describe and state price. Address L 51 Times.

Wanted.—1916 touring car; Buick preferred; full particulars; lowest price. G 494 Times Annex.

SIMPLEX wanted, 1915 Model E, shaft drive chassis. C. A. Krickl, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

PACKARD.—Wanted, 1916 Packard, 7-passenger touring body. Stewart, 153 East 53d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Will rent my Cadillac Landaulet by the month. Phone Columbus 9776. Peck, 817 8th Av.

FASHIONABLE, private limousine landaulet; liveried chauffeur; rates very moderate. King, 6026 Hanover.

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Automobile Supplies.

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Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
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ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 236 West 50. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School, 225 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

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ACCOUNT, auditor, office manager, first-class organizer, thorough statistician, executive ability, wishes to change position; best references; salary moderate. W 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, accurate, quick; business penmanship; typist; secretarial duties; seven years' experience; unquestionable references; moderate. E 400 Times Downtown.

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Competent on various classes of comptometer work; salary $9; bright, clever Christian girl and will prove highly satisfactory. Comptometer, W 379 Times Downtown.

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DRESSMAKER, $2.50 daily; dresses, coats, remodeling, wishes nice customers. Phone 6724 Morningside.

EDITOR.
MANAGING EDITOR OF MONTHLY MAGAZINE DESIRES TO MAKE A CHANGE. W 42 TIMES.

LADY, stylish, refined, seeks position companion lady; splendid housekeeper. Telephone Aud. 9203.

LAW STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, expert, wishes position where ability to take testimony may be utilized. E 396 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Public school teacher, experienced in office, wants position as office assistant; reference. Parnass, 1,218 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, two years' experience; good penman; accurate, conscientious; $8. E 395 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER.—Confidential work; residence or office; day or evening. Columbus 2354.

SECRETARY.—A1 stenographer, bookkeeper, possessing tact and initiative, executive ability, capable assuming responsibility, above average ability, seeks good connection; salary, $25. E 214 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, thoroughly competent, desires responsible position; $16-$18 to start. W 82 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; efficient, accurate, and capable; moderate salary. E 347 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

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STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; educated, rapid, clean-cut; correspondence; initiative; $15. E 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience, technical, commercial; excellent references; salary, $16. A 199 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' experience, trained in duties, secretary; good references; salary $18. Miss Kiczales, 1,702 3d Av., city.

STENOGRAPHER.—You can obtain the services of a practical stenographer having a year's experience by telephoning Circle 2958.

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ACCOUNTANT, high-grade, with broad experience in system work, public utility, cost and general accounting, and with ability to solve intricate problems, seeks connection with reliable firm, who will afford him an opportunity to create for himself an executive position of respons.bility and trust; salary no less than $4,000. E 362 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6276.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Well educated, accurate, active, long experience large industrial, trial balances, statements, costs; capable installing modern methods; age 27; $30; good credentials. E 388 Times Downtown.

A LAWYER, 38 YEARS, WITH HIGHEST REFERENCES AS TO ABILITY AND INTEGRITY, DESIRES POSITION WITH LARGE, REPUTABLE CONCERN. W 391 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—An intelligent, thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, with three years' banking experience, who speaks several languages, wishes position; good references. Box 100, 1,508 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER-MANAGER. — Capable, conscientious; 14 years last employer, financial district; knowledge stenography, telegraphy; married; A1 references. E 311 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, part time; books opened, closed, audited; reasonable. Bookkeeper, 2,960 3d Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, Executive, Office Manager, 27; ten years' commercial experience; a man who can work independently. A 187 Times.

ATTORNEY.
Young American lawyer, specialist in real estate law, with 12 years' active experience, offers his services as general adviser to reputable real estate concern in return for nominal compensation and use of offices. A 196 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) with accountancy training, seeks opportunity with C. P. A.; salary secondary consideration; references. E. D., 307 East 14th.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) experienced; high school graduate; college education. Udkowitz, 326 East 8th.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Assistant, Typist.—Long experience; best references; salary moderate. B 2 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER (32) desires position; competent, reliable; Christian; $20-$25. W 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 31; efficient; good penman; commercial experience; salary, $22. E 279 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, high school graduate, experienced, references, willing, capable. E 319 Times Downtown.

BOY, American, good character and habits, residing with parents, neat and rapid penman, good at figures, typewriting and filing, wants inside work. A 194 Times.

BUTLER AND WIFE want work together; 10 years' experience; wages $80; idle after April 1; best references. X 244 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 32, wishes position as chauffeur; machinist by trade; good personality and appearance; references as to ability and integrity; four years in last position. W 63 Times.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants a good position; references. William Cuttingham, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Strictly temperate, energetic young man, 25, six years' experience, careful driver, unquestionable references, desires private position; familiar Cadillac 8; salary moderate. A 185 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic, (33,) Mercedes, Benz, Renault, Delaine, Fiat, with many years' experience, wishes steady position. William, 4500 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced man, 27 years of age, married, wishes a steady position, city or country; best reference. Carl Spong, 202 East 40th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 10 years' experience all cars; sober, trustworthy; do all repairs; city or country. V. C., 9 East 52d St. Phone Plaza 5295.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, 10 years' experience, best references., 2428 Circle. Burl, 155 West 56th.

CHAUFFEUR, gardener, mechanic; expert driver, any car; private family; married. W 49 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; single; excellent references; $20 weekly; city, country. A 181 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, experienced, strictly sober, wishes position with private family. Allan Smith, 438 West 163d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Finnish, wishes position in private family; good reference. Amundsen, care Warring, 2,034 Lexington Av.

CHEMIST.—Experienced manufacturing varnish, soda bicarbonate; knowledge of dyes; willing to act as assistant. K., 1,146 East 37th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—Young graduate wishes opening with construction or engineering company; salary immaterial. A 93 Times.

COLLEGE graduate, six years' engineering experience, desires opportunity to learn mercantile brokerage or insurance business; first-class references as to character, &c., furnished. L 32 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE of thorough education, high moral standing, energetic and ambitious, desires a position of trust. G 493 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENCE — Brazilian accept translations from English into Portuguese. For information apply Jair Vasconcellos, 181 Claremont Av., Apt. 31, city.

CORRESPONDENT, Office Man, thirty, varied experience, mail orders, sales; references. W 65 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Civil engineering graduate; experience 6 years construction and 4 years mechanical work. F 201 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER CHIEF.—Operating engineer is open for position; will take charge of any large or responsible position; 20 years' experience. William J. Schmitt, 451 East 84th St., New York City.

ESTIMATOR, general contractor's general experience, desires position. W 68 Times.

HAVE YOU ROOM for young man, 26, thoroughly conversant with office duties; able, forceful correspondent? E 66 Times.

LAW CLERK, stenographer, experienced, seeks responsible position; moderate salary. E 377 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER (graduate) with experience in operative and construction work desires to connect with concern in city where education and training will be of value. Box 31, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, highest qualifications, desires executive position, moderate salary. W 67 Times.

PRINTERS' ATTENTION.
My knowledge of printing method, particularly office details, order, cost, bookkeeping, &c., will be an asset to any printing establishment; age 24. E 384 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER thoroughly familiar with cost and general accounting, executive competent to take charge and assume responsibility, desires connection with concern requiring services of experienced, high-class, dependable man. A 192 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT, 5½ years' experience, does not shirk responsibility, is open for proposition with reliable firm. E 378 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (28,) energetic, wants connection with large concern; no canvassing. W 74 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN (36) desires change; twelve years' road experience; would prefer city trade; representing American manufacturers over seven years in present position; successful, and has excellent record. G 484 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Ten years' experience Southern States, Pacific Coast, toilet goods, notions; well acquainted buyers; good record; salary or commission. A 150 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling by machine, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, desires side lines; shirtwaists preferred; highest credentials. W 76 Times.

SALESMAN.—Former cigar clerk in club and hotel desires connection in store; speaks Spanish and English; college education; furnishes papers. W 78 Times.

SALESMAN.—Five years' experience muslin underwear, desires to make change. E 320 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced silk, cotton, crepes, for cutting-up trade. A 195 Times.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary, social or business; competent young woman, with over 10 years' experience, desires position; very best references. Z 350 Times Annex.

SILK BUYER and organizer; young man, 25, about to retire from the silk jobbing business, is open for proposition with dress or waist manufacturer where ability can be demonstrated in the capacity of buying, organizing, and other general responsibilities. G 491 Times Annex.

SILK JOBBER.—Young man, recently engaged in the silk jobbing business, is open for a proposition with silk manufacturer or jobber in the capacity of salesman and other general responsibilities. A 402 Times Annex.

SPANISH-ENGLISH SPEAKING YOUNG MAN, 30, with a personality and a proven selling ability, wants to join sales force of large concern. A 186 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent. Young man having personality, initiative, ability, secretarial training, good knowledge precise English, seeks position offering opportunity. A 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class, 8 years' experience; excellent references. E 369 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience railroad, coal, mercantile lines; efficient. A 201 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretarial; 6 years' experience railroad, coal; willing to travel. A 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, (21;) experienced; knowledge bookkeeping; student of accountancy; $20. W 83 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT of private estate, by expert gardener and farmer; experienced; would like to communicate with gentleman who will appreciate an expert in these lines; can attend to all work pertaining to a first-class estate; no architects or contractors needed on the place; good and experienced station experience; honest and sober; will go anywhere; best of references; correspondence confidential; interview desired; no employment agency need answer. Address Superintendent, P. O. Box 165, New York City.

YOUNG MAN,
graduate of architecture, including structural engineering and estimating, acquainted in business circles, six years of practical experience in building construction, viz.: Superintending, inspecting, designing, estimating, and soliciting, desires position with architect, engineer, general, sub-contractor, or material man. A. L. M., care J. J. Radley, Marbridge Building, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, married, with good moral character, 22 years of age, desires to connect with first-class business house handling staple line as city salesman; 3 years' selling experience; can furnish best of references; only place where advancement is assured will be considered. A 144 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) energetic, with initiative and ability, wishes to connect with progressive house where good results will be appreciated; broad experience in sales, export; able correspondent, efficient office and factory man; references. E 370 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, graduate civil engineer; ten years' legal, business, stenographic, secretarial experience; three years' construction, surveying and drafting experience; highest credentials, desires position offering opportunities for advancement. W 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) fairly educated, ambitious, 3 years' bookkeeping experience; meets his duty with intelligence; needs $15 week; willing to do anything; best reference; can furnish bond. F 205 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) wishes position with exporters or other business; speaks Russian, German, and another language; present employed; good references. Address W. N., 287 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, 23, bookkeeping and selling experience, having initiative and executive ability, wishes position; highly recommended. E. P. Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires responsible position; 5 years' office experience. Howard, 429 East 116th St.

YOUNG MAN desires position accounting office; experienced; high school education. W 80 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) office experience, law school graduate, desires position. E 393 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) wishes work after 4:30 P. M.; best references. E 375 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) clerical position, bank preferred; 3 years' bookkeeping. E 372 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, educated, speaks German, French, typewrite, wishes work evenings. W 57 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of young girls over 16 years of age to wrap parcels; experience not necessary. Apply to Superintendent, Department of wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ASSISTANT FORELADY; must be able to instruct girls to make high-grade underwear; also experienced woman to make underwear samples; good pay, steady employment. Apply 2,159 Prospect Av., near 182d St., Bronx.

BILL CLERK on Elliott-Fisher machine, who also understands stenography and Underwood typewriter, as assistant in office of large wholesale house; position permanent, with chance for advancement; young lady; salary to commence, $10 per week. Address in own handwriting, giving religion, Office Manager, L 40 Times.

BUSINESS WOMEN, social workers, housekeepers, to organize neighborhood consumers, co-operative buying association; liberal salary and commission. Mr. Leebron, 29 Liberty St., Room 310.

DESIGNER
on infants' dresses; experienced only need apply; steady position to right party. C. B., 204 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKERS (experienced) wanted; steady work to the right parties. Madame Hammer, 120 West 45th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — (White,) small family; no washing; $30 per month; city references essential. Apt. 13, 318 West 100th.

GIMBEL
BROTHERS,
New York,
Require
AT ONCE
the Services of
MILLINERY
SALESPERSONS.
Steady Positions
and
Good Salaries.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIRL wanted in cost department of large manufacturing concern, a bright girl, about 18 years old, of good appearance and education; one who can write well and figure accurately; permanent position and rapid advancement to the one qualified. Write to Box 545, 1,364 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, in small family in suburbs; no heavy work. W 47 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—Wouud be interested in competent Swedish laundress by week; laundry 4 days; housecleaning 2 days; wages $10 and carfare; when replying, send references. W 72 Times.

NURSE.—Wanted, at once, experienced nurse to care for two young children; must have excellent references; good wages. Apply between 1 and 3 P. M. Telephone Lenox 6898, at 863 Park Av.

NURSE or attendant for an institution; salary, $22 a month. Address Dr. E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; must be fair writer; state age, salary desired. L 211 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY wanted to executive; male or female; Central Western city; must be stenographer. Call H. Topping, 1,871 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—Good seamstress required, 2:30-5:30 daily, to make dresses from French models for two young ladies; city references. Address H. A., 621 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good position for bright, energetic young lady that wants quick advancement. Call Broad 1775 for an appointment.

STENOGRAPHER, patent law; experience unnecessary, but intelligence essential; state nationality and salary. L 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Quick, accurate, and good grammarian, for temporary work. W 64 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, $8 per week, with slight knowledge of bookkeeping. C. R. Dodge & Co., 151 West 42d St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; good opportunity. Call H. Breger, 310 East 23d, 6th floor.

TYPIST wanted by publishing house; shorthand not necessary; must have office or library experience; accuracy, carefulness and intelligence needed; $10 to start. W 52 Times.

WOMAN WRITER on business paper; must operate typewriter and have newspaper experience; single woman under 30 preferred; state experience and salary in application. L 54 Times.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, collar manufacturer, $15; stone products, $15; chemical, $15; brokerage, $15; banking, (touch system,) $17; engineers, $16; association, $12.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, (law office,) $12; electrical, $10; advertising, $15.
BOOKKEEPER, machines, $12; dry goods, $15; Manufacturing, $15; real estate, $15; hospital, $18; bank, $20.
CLERK, general office work, good education, refined personality, $8-$9.
BILL CLERK, Royal machine, uptown position, $15.
TYPIST, several positions in various lines at salaries from $8-$15.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St. Call 9 to 1.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Export house, to begin at $15; rapid advancement; typist, $15; cashier, $11; switchboard operator and typist, $10. First's Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

$10,
this week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Wanted at once by certified public accountants, several seniors and juniors, well trained and experienced men only apply, stating full particulars regarding training and experience together with permanent and per diem expectations. C. P. A., G 496 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMEN FOR A THOROUGHLY PROVEN AND ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A LIMITED NUMBER; LIBERAL COMMISSION; CITY WORK. TELEPHONE BRYANT 623, AND ARRANGE FOR INTERVIEW.

BATTERY MAN, with managerial ability. Address Box 1, 13 Park Av., Paterson, N. J.

BILLING OPERATOR. EXPERIENCED ON ELLIOTT-FISHER BILLING MACHINE; GOOD, STEADY POSITION OFFERED; ADVANCEMENT; LARGE WHOLESALE COTTON GOODS HOUSE. CALL 8:45 A. M. ASK FOR MR. KING. M. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, 33 WEST 22D.

BOOKKEEPER. — DOUBLE ENTRY; EXPERIENCED; GOOD, STEADY POSITION OFFERED; ADVANCEMENT; REFERENCES; LARGE WHOLESALE COTTON GOODS HOUSE. CALL 8:45 A. M. ASK FOR MR. KING. M. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, 33 WEST 22D.

BOOKKEEPER IN COTTON GOODS CONVERTING OFFICE; MARRIED MAN; SALARY $25 TO START. ADDR

RICH WIDOW ROBBED OF $35,000 IN GEMS

Gives Handbag to Alluring Recent Acquaintance to Hold While She Tries on a Gown.

THIEF POSED AS A DOCTOR

Won Woman's Confidence by Showing Interest in Her Newly Acquired Business Affairs.

Mrs. Mary Strangmann, a rich widow of Buffalo, gazed longingly at one portrait after another in the Rogues' Gallery yesterday afternoon in vain hope of seeing "Dr. Carl Edwards, German physician and college professor," who, she says, fled from Lord & Taylor's store on March 10 with her handbag containing jewels worth $35,000 and $500 in cash which she gave him to hold while she tried on a gown.

At the same time the police began a systematic hunt through the pawnshops of the metropolitan district for the missing jewels and prepared to spread their description broadcast in police circles. The tardiness of the local department in getting to work was due to Mrs. Strangmann's reluctance to make public her loss and her consequent effort to find the jewels and the German through private detectives who have been looking for him in a number of large cities.

Mrs. Strangmann's acquaintance with the well-tailored and rather handsome young German dates, she explained yesterday, from shortly after the time she became possessed of valuable brewery properties upon the death of her husband, Carl A. Strangmann. Among the holdings which passed to her ownership upon the probate of her husband's will about a year ago was the German-American Brewery of Buffalo, which owns several large plants.

Edwards appeared in Buffalo shortly thereafter. Suave, plausible, and seemingly prosperous, he posed as a millionaire interested in brewery properties and opened negotiations for some of those owned by the widow. While these negotiations were proceeding in desultory fashion, Mrs. Strangmann said yesterday, the supposed buyer, who was about 35 years old, appeared from time to time at social gatherings to which she was invited, though at the time she did not suspect that he was cultivating her acquaintance for any ulterior purpose. She said that at one time the man suggested marriage, and that, though she refused him, they remained on amicable terms.

Once Mrs. Strangmann showed "Edwards" a photograph of herself which displayed her wearing the now missing jewels—a pearl necklace that was a wedding present from her husband, valued at $20,000; three diamond rings worth $5,000, $2,000, and $1,500, and a number of pieces of less value. That led to discussion of jewels in general, in the course of which the man remarked that he once had been engaged to a young girl who wore a $200,000 necklace, and that he would like to see Mrs. Strangmann's jewels. The widow promised him that as soon as she came to New York she would wear them some night for his especial benefit.

She came here early in March and met Edwards at a dinner party where she wore all her ornaments. The man displayed great interest in them. Next day he invited her to accompany him to a restaurant. She did, carrying the jewels and the $500 in her handbag. Then the couple went shopping. Mrs. Strangmann told the police. She liked a gown at Lord & Taylor's and handed her escort the handbag to hold while she went into a fitting room to try it on. She has not seen "Edwards" or the bag since.

GIRLS SHOOT EACH OTHER.

Two Carry Out Their Agreement to Commit Suicide.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 22.—Two young women held revolvers at each other's temples and fired, both failing dead, in a booth at the Portsmouth Café tonight. They had previously registered at the Rockingham Hotel as Ethel Stanton and Rose King of Wellesley, Mass.

In a traveling bag left at the hotel by the girl, known as Rose King, was found a letter telling of an agreement between the two to commit suicide and asking that they be buried together. The letter was addressed to Mrs. E. L. Spaulding, Newton Centre, Mass. The police communicated with Mrs. Spaulding and learned that "Rose King" was her daughter. A note addressed to C. S. Malsbury, Johnson Building, Cincinnati, was found in Ethel Stanton's bag.

Philharmonic in Wagner Program.

The Philharmonic Society ended one series of its concerts in Carnegie Hall last night, as it will another today, with a Wagner program, to be followed by a final request bill on Sunday to ring the curtain down on the jubilee year. Last evening's audience filled the hall, and so did the big ensembles from nearly all Wagner's music dramas, so arranged as to give prominence to the "Ring" excerpts and "Parsifal." After the less often heard "Flying Dutchman" music, the leader beckoned his men to take a rising recall.

Miss Wirthlin, Contralto, Pleases.

Rosalie Wirthlin, contralto, was heard at Aeolian Hall last evening in old English airs of Morley, Purcell, and Horn, sung with an even, unforced tone and clear diction that gave pleasure to a large audience. A singer of mature style, Miss Wirthlin was less at home in Schumann's "Stille Thranen," but Franz's "Butterfly," done ever so lightly, was encored. There were other groups, Italian, French, American, and Frank La Forge played the accompaniments, including two songs of his own.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—In the theatre district, Monday, March 19, a thin gold watch, fine chain with pearls, small attached pencil; liberal reward offered. Communicate by letter with L 204 Times Downtown.

LOST—Wednesday evening, at Fulton Theatre or Broadway and 35th, lady's gold watch; monogram "J. E."; no questions asked; liberal reward. Hershfield, 143 West 140th.

LOST—Wednesday night, on St. Nicholas Av., between 119th and 116th Sts., diamond platinum lady's pin; liberal reward. Glaser, 50 Church St., Room 551.

LOST—Ermine neckpiece, between Jackson Av. subway and 86th St., New York. Return to rectory, 129 40th St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn; reward.

LOST—Large diamond bar pin, 88th to Central Park West, 115th and Broadway, Tuesday evening; liberal reward. Berg, 2 West 88th.

LOST—Tuesday evening, large black muff, Parisienne Rotisserie Restaurant, 810 6th Av. Return 25 West 45th St., Room 806; reward.

LOST—Sealskin muff, Monday, between Collingwood, 34th and 5th Av., 5th Av. to 57th, or Riverside bus. Hotel Collingwood.

LOST—Carved lapis lazuli brooch, surrounded by small pearls, on March 21. Reward at Ansonia Hotel, 74th St.

LOST—At Globe Theatre, Wednesday, matinee, skunk muff. Reward if returned to Hotel Collingwood.

LOST—Gold watch bracelet, Monday, Broadway or Riverside, 96th-120th; reward. X 325 Times Annex.

LOST—Chamois bag, containing jewelry, foreign coin; reward. 108 Convent Av. Petersen.

LOST—Single set diamond, part of pendant; reward. Doyle, Room 803, 256 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond bar pin; liberal reward. Baldwin, Astor Court, 210 West 90th.

LOST—Masonic charm; name inside, Oscar Stull; reward. Draper, 158 West 84th.

REWARD.—Lost, Tuesday, green enameled cloverleaf pin with diamond. Laing, 17 West 31st.

REWARD for gold bracelet watch, Elgin, lost on 125th St., Koch's 10c Store, Amsterdam Av. car, Monday, Nov. 19. 501 Fort Washington Av.

$50 REWARD.—Lost, Tuesday, no questions, black velvet handbag, containing bills and earrings, train Lakewood to New York or ferryboat. Keef, 7 East 62d.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—On 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., Thursday afternoon, male Boston terrier; License 8037; collar marked "G. S. Sargent, 152 West 58th"; brindle, regulation size; light marking; $25 reward; no questions. Mrs. Sargent, Col. 6542.

LOST—Dark brown brindle Boston terrier puppy, about 8 months old; white stockings on front feet, white collar and white blaze on forehead; suitable reward. Warren, 3,291 Decatur Av., Bronx. Telephone 247 Williamsbridge.

LOST—$10 reward for the return of Scottish terrier, male; color, brindle with white marking on chest; had owner's name and license tag No. 13047 on collar; March 10, at 8th Av. and 9th St. De Rham, 24 8th Av.

LOST—Monday, Airedale bitch, 3 years; black saddle; 204 West 102d; liberal reward. Miller.

Special—Pure Silk Sox

35c

3 pairs for $1.

Friday and Saturday Only.

A splendid lot of pure silk hose made by a manufacturer of hosiery of the very highest grade.

6840 pairs on sale Friday and Saturday only, at 35c.

This is an unusual offering, and you'll do well to buy them by the dozen.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
} Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Our Commercial Relations

THE number and variety of our commercial relations, and the consistent expansion of those relations testify equally to the efficiency of our methods, and to the cordiality which obtains between this institution and its clients.

In other words, our depositors are our friends, but with this distinction, that their friendship for this institution is the natural result of the service we have rendered in their banking transactions.

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

WANTS LOYAL TEACHERS.

Grace Strachan Urges Legislators to Oust All Aliens Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Because some of the teachers in the public schools of New York City have refused to sign a paper pledging their loyalty to the United States Government, Miss Grace Strachan, a District Superintendent, and head of the Interborough Teachers Association, would have the Legislature enact a law requiring school teachers in the State to be naturalized citizens.

"I have been informed," said Miss Strachan, who was at the Capitol today in the interest of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen Pension bill for teachers, "that in the De Witt Clinton High School there were fifteen or twenty men teachers who declined to sign a petition affirming their allegiance to our country. The petition in question was circulated by the direction of the Board of Education."

According to Miss Strachan, the nonsigners gave as their reasons the conviction that such a petition was an insult, since it seemed to cast doubt on their loyalty to the United States.

The Little Club for Dancing.

Early next month a new after-theatre rendezvous will be opened in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre Building. It will be called Justine Johnstone's Little Club for one of the cast in "Oh Boy." Miss Johnstone will preside every night. The club will be used for informal dances. The initiation fee will be $50.

CROWD RECRUITING OFFICES

Extra Naval Officers Required to Examine the Applicants.

So large was the crowd in the rooms of the Navy Reserve recruiting offices, at 26 Cortlandt Street, throughout all of yesterday that Commander T. D. Parker, U. S. N., made an urgent recommendation that six more officers be detailed for the work of enrollment. The recommendation was made to Commander John B. Patton, U. S. N., in charge of recruiting.

Hitherto the offices have closed at 5 P. M., but because of the immense amount of work which now has to be handled, orders were issued in the late afternoon by which the entire recruiting force will be kept on duty until 7 P. M.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE.—Advt.

ARROW COLLARS

CLUETT PEABODY & CO. INC. TROY N.Y.

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

No Matter What the Weather Is Today

Spring is here.

Time for new clothes—new hats—new gloves—new shirts.

For days and days we have been busy unpacking, marking and putting on their hangers the new

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Suits and Overcoats

Our stores are full of them. And they're about the smartest, happiest looking spring clothes we have ever looked over.

Come in and look them over with us.

Don't feel you have to buy now; just look. We'll be glad to see you and you will be glad you came.

Spring Suits, $20 to $50

Spring Overcoats, $20 to $38

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d
246-248 W. 125th
} Open Evenings

No Subterfuge Fabrics Found in Arnheim Clothes

The market is full of manipulated materials. Cotton is masquerading as wool. Linings and findings of less value are seen on every hand—poor workmanship is substituted for master tailors' work. All this is done to lessen cost—but not at Arnheim's.

Our Standard Is Absolutely Fixed.

Only all wool fabrics are used. The same masterful tailoring skill is employed. Every yard of fabric—every particle of material still stands the Arnheim acid-test of efficiency.

Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Doing things in a different way—a better way—enables one man to achieve as much or more than many.*

Arnheim Axioms.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

Next door at the Humidor
SIXTH AVE. NINETEENTH STREET

Beginning This Morning

A Two-Day Clearaway Sale of MEN'S $1.25 to $2 Negligee Shirts At 79c

Final dispersal of high-class negligee shirts, comprising the "broken" assortments and odd lots from our recent enormously successful sales.

ALL OF THESE SHIRTS ARE GOOD IN QUALITY AND DESIRABLE IN STYLE.

The excellent choice of fabrics includes:

WOVEN MADRAS, JAPANESE CREPES, HIGHLY MERCERIZED FABRICS AND FINE PERCALES.

The colors are guaranteed fast, and every shirt is cut full size and finished with the finest ocean pearl buttons.

There are neat stripes on white grounds, plain colors and plaids.

Laundered or soft double cuffs, in all sizes from 13½ to 17.

Some of the shirts have slight imperfections—there is, however, nothing to affect the wear in any degree.

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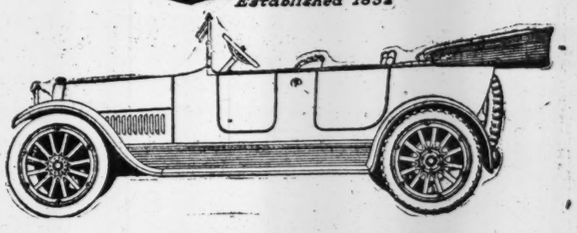

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